

**URBAN REVITALIZATION IN SEDLEC
KUTNA HORA**

IMPROVING CONNECTIVITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF THE AREA

DIPLOMA PROJECT
ELIF CEKCEKI
Technical University of Liberec
Faculty of Art and Architecture
2018/2019



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Master Thesis Assignment Form

Kutná Hora – Sedlec

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Identification Number: A17000001
Study Programme: N3501 Architecture and Urban Design
Specialisation: Architecture
Assigning Department: Department of Architecture
Academic Year: 2018/2019

Rules for Elaboration:

The oldest part of Kutná Hora – Sedlec – is a place, where the history of Royal Silver town Kutná Hora has begun. The Cistercian order established here its oldest monastery in Czech lands in 1142. Once rich place became a periphery of Kutná Hora after the monastery was closed. This continued after its transformation into Tabaco factory and enlargement of the industrial zone. Current state of the location with demolished brownfield and unused logistic halls together with empty and fenced in Schwarzenberg's castle only maintain this peripheral image of the area. At the same time the area is heavily visited by tourists because of the Church of the Assumption of Our Lady and Saint John the Baptist, a Gothic and Baroque Gothic church which is listed in the UNESCO World Heritage List and because of the Cemetery church of All Saints with the Ossuary.

The proposed solution must include the following elements: The proposal of functional use of the given area and its interconnection with the city organism, the volume solution of the new development, the solution of transport and greenery, with an emphasis on the structure and character of the public spaces.

Documentation:

Procurement of resource materials is part of the work.

Required Performance for Diploma Project:

- A – List of attachments
- B – Site and task analysis

Note:

An essay with pictorial attachment proving the author's perception and interpretation of the site and task.

C – Proposal (Mandatory Minimum Range):

	scale
C.1 Situation of Wider Relationships	1:2000-5000
C.2 Situation of Selected Territory	1:1000-2000
C.3 Public Space Map	1:1000-2000
C.4 Study of architectural design of public space	1:2000
C.5 Sections	1:200-500
C.6 Axonometry of Selected Territory	
C.7 Exterior Visualization	min. 4x
C.8 Model	1:1000-5000

Note:

Details of the assignment of individual scales can be specified during the semester after consultation with the supervisor of the thesis.

D – Accompanying Report and Technical Report with Area Balance and Parameters Achieved

E – 1x set of scaled A3 size drawings in fixed binding including the original work assignment and copyright statement
F – in the STAC system (My study-Qualification work-To add data about work) it is necessary to insert all data about work and the file containing complete drawing and text documentation, accompanying report, technical report and fill related text fields (according to TUL president directive No. 5/2018) accepted formats .pdf or .pdfA

Scope of Graphic Work:

see above

Scope of Report:

see above

Thesis Form:

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List of Specialised Literature:

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INTRODUCTION

A. TOPIC

The area is located in the Eastern part of Kutná hora and lies on the significant urban axis from the north east to the south west where the history of Sedlec dates back to the establishment of the monastery in 12 th century. After the 20th century urban and industrial development led to its current state.

The main theme of the thesis is revitalizing the area and the creating a new center. The projects aim is to improve connectivity and functionality of the area in the city organism. Therefore, in the area which has a very large number of inhabitants compared to the historical center of Kutna Hora a new center proposal is the main strategy of this development. Plans to integrate the area into the urban structure will create new construction opportunities that will positively affect the expansion of a small part of the city.

B. TASK

The task is to develop a proposal solution for the Sedlec area which lies within Kutna Hora.

The required elements are as follows:

Functional use of area interconnectivity with the city organism, volume solution for new development, transport and greenery solutions with emphasis on structure and character of the public spaces.

The area is located in the Eastern part of Kutná Hora and lies on the significant urban axis from the north east to the south west . The history of Sedlec dates back to the establishment of the monastery in 12th century. The monastery was closed and., currently it belongs to the tobacco factory except the church. The church attracts many tourists but it is lacking an urban space and communication with its surroundings; suffering from barriers, transportation and undefined area in front of it . During Easter holidays a fun fair takes place in the green space near the church.

The Schwarzenberg Estate is comprised of a chateau, brewery, and grounds buildings. The brewery is under going restoration, but the chateau portion remains abandoned. In the south, the area is bordered by railway and Vrchlice river. The southwest area currently contains a brownfield, unused logistic halls, and a few industrial structures. The existing Sedlec train stop is located on a deserted route. In addition to this the area is surrounded by detached and twin houses in the north and with panel houses in the west.

The commercial spaces on the axis of the Church of Sedlec and the ossuary give the impression of the city center but it is limited. In the district Šipši, after urban development the city center of Kutná Hora lost its identity. This caused problems to arise in the regions where the panel houses are located. Therefore, in the area which has a very large number of inhabitants compared to the inner center of Kutná Hora a new center proposal is the main strategy of this development. The strategy behind this urban development involves 3 different usage; a mixed use, block of flats and the private use. These 3 stripes will be supplemented and linked with a greenery which will intersect the urban axis and connect the green belt along the river with the Kank hill. In this sense, the cathedral and the old factory, which is located on a strong urban axis, are transformed into areas that will be used continuously for the local people and also will be attraction points for tourists.

This division will assist in creating the proper enclosure of space and delineate the private and public spaces. The strategic context is to differentiate from predominantly production area into a vibrant, mixed-use area combining the civic and commercial urban functions with new types of urban housing, multi-level, and shop top housing. This strategy is supported by a pedestrian axis. Since the aim of the design is to connect the area for communities; basic elements are streets, a park, passages, squares, and public spaces which is inspired by the historical center of Kutná Hora.

The modified grid network of streets allows for easy navigation and creates increased connectivity with shops, schools, and stations: both transit and pedestrian oriented. . In order to reach the concept of the city center, traffic lights were proposed instead of the roundabout. A continuous built form Street frontage is needed throughout the area of the sedlec to allow users to easiliy understand where they are, directions to where they need to go. There are limited range of residential facilities on the real estate market in Kutná Hora. The proposed neighborhood provides compatible housing and building types.

The focus of the intervention is to create a sort of city, a urban setting composed of city-like spaces with large and small plazas and streets, reinforcing the idea of urban civilization with multiple scenerios

The road passing in front of the church has no connection to the factory parking area, train stop, or fire station. The fire fighting vehicles that currently use this route have no alternative road if the traffic there is blocked. Therefore a new connection is proposed with a shorter distance to the main road. This allows the connection between the train station and the ossuary to be paved and prioritized for pedestrians.

The bus park, previously proposed by EHL&KOUMAR architecture, occupied a large and clean space in the Schwarzenberg estate. Therefore in terms of easier transportation, it was positioned in a location associated with vehicle maintenance (care) area. The car and bicycle parks were placed on the tree-lined road, as well as the bus park.

The problematic access points at the entrance of the church are removed to allow access for disabled people with using the same strategy in the Siena Piazza. The design of the streets where there is a public space reinforces pedestrian priority. It also encourages low speeds with different pavement considering the connecting between church, brewery and tobacco museum entrance. The main focus of the square in front of the church is to unify open space by bringing the parts together. This will be achieved using a large dominant elliptical shape covering the whole square . Strong and also simple geometric nature of an ellipse match perfectly for connection of the square. The main ellipsed pavement creates a quiet and spiritual area. Due to the different slopes of the terrain, the piazza is divided by 12 lines. The number of divisions reflects the history of the place. The lines radiate from the axis of the church and at the shortest distanced sides people meet with the stairs. Cobblestone is suggested for paving to allow the water stuck in the ground.

The parking spaces right next to the church have been removed to achieve a larger recreational area. In contrast the outer edge of the ellipse is a lively place with trees, water features, restaurants and cafes . Benches are carefully positioned according to this elements. Shop top offices and additional development to the brewery will assist in creating the proper enclosure of space for the square. The park reinforced by the development creates a strong foundation for establishing a recognisable image. The linearity of the development where the chateau is broken by the street wall enlarges the space for relaxing and socialising.

The ground buildings of the Schwarzenberg Estate are designed creating a multi functioned space to better connect the city and offer new places for people to gather, relax and play at any time of the year. The main function of the ground buildings is to provide a space where people can visit and hold workshops, tutorials or classes. The buildings also feature space for temporary accommodation.

By reinvigorating parklands, integrating landscapes, and open space. it also incorporates water features and event spaces. It has created opportunities for events and activities as varied as open-air concerts and circus events. For this reason a pavilion is designed to provide an area where festivals and other events could be held.

The public realm is one of the most important components of the area and provides attractive, safe, and comfortable pedestrian environment. Ground level facade treatments such as transparent glass share the interior activities with the street, paving, shading, and seating.

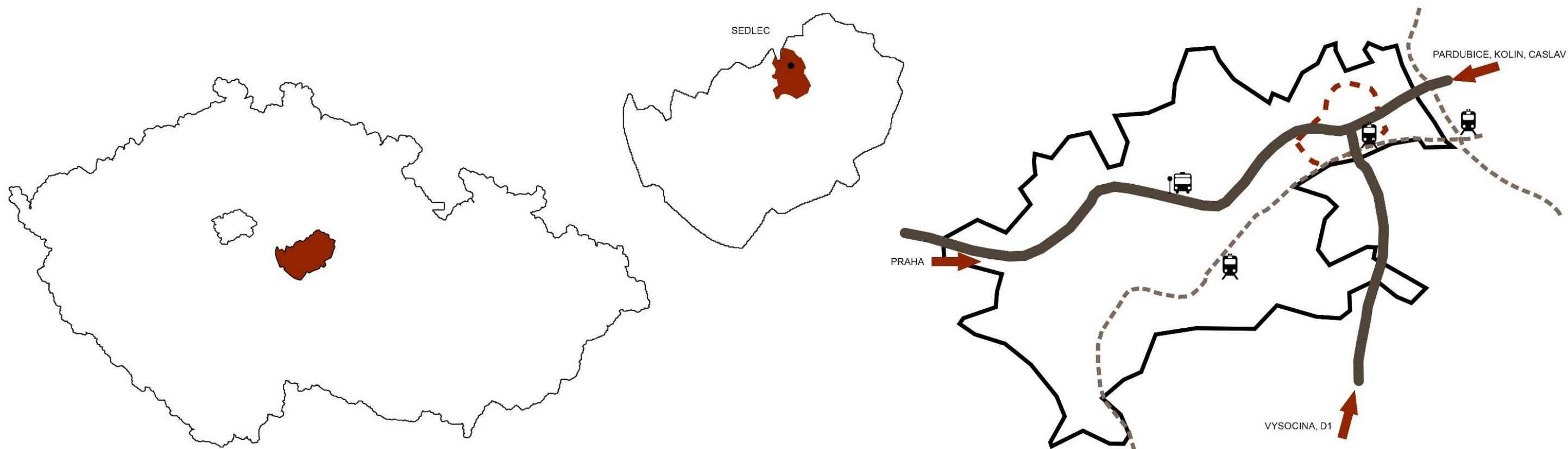
The factory is providing a large open space for any kind of cultural events and meetings. having the connection with market and urban garden it also allows various opportunities such as food factory or cultural center, making the building radically public in character, above all its spatial conception.

In the context of a progressive aging population, the growth of the eldest part of the society is inevitable. Due to the increase in the number of elderly people in Kutna Hora, a nursing home has been designed for the elderly to benefit from the services that will increase the standard of care and living. The two-storey buildings consist of semi public gardens designed to host various activities. The nursing home for the elderly consist of all public functions such as cafe, function hall, therapy hall and administration will be located in the home while the other building consists of living and work spaces.

In recent years, solar energy has become a very popular method to power electric vehicles. Solar panel system technology has great potential for integration in public spaces and is particularly suitable for street furniture. Solar panel roof structure allows customization to install the modules hiding the shop parking area with a green vertical wall. This solar carport structure also offers the possibility of integrating various services, such as electric vehicle charging and incorporating lighting.

Rain water collection is an another step to transform into a self sufficient city that can meet their needs. Rainwater harvesting can be used to augment the water supply for crops, livestock, and domestic use. In the south part of the area, the public natural swimming pond is designed by using the water from the river and connected to the sport facility and a mini golf area the organic swimming pond requires no chemicals to maintain because it is self-cleaning mini-ecosystem. the swimming area is separated from a zone planted with aquatic vegetation, which acts as a biological filter.

ANALYSIS



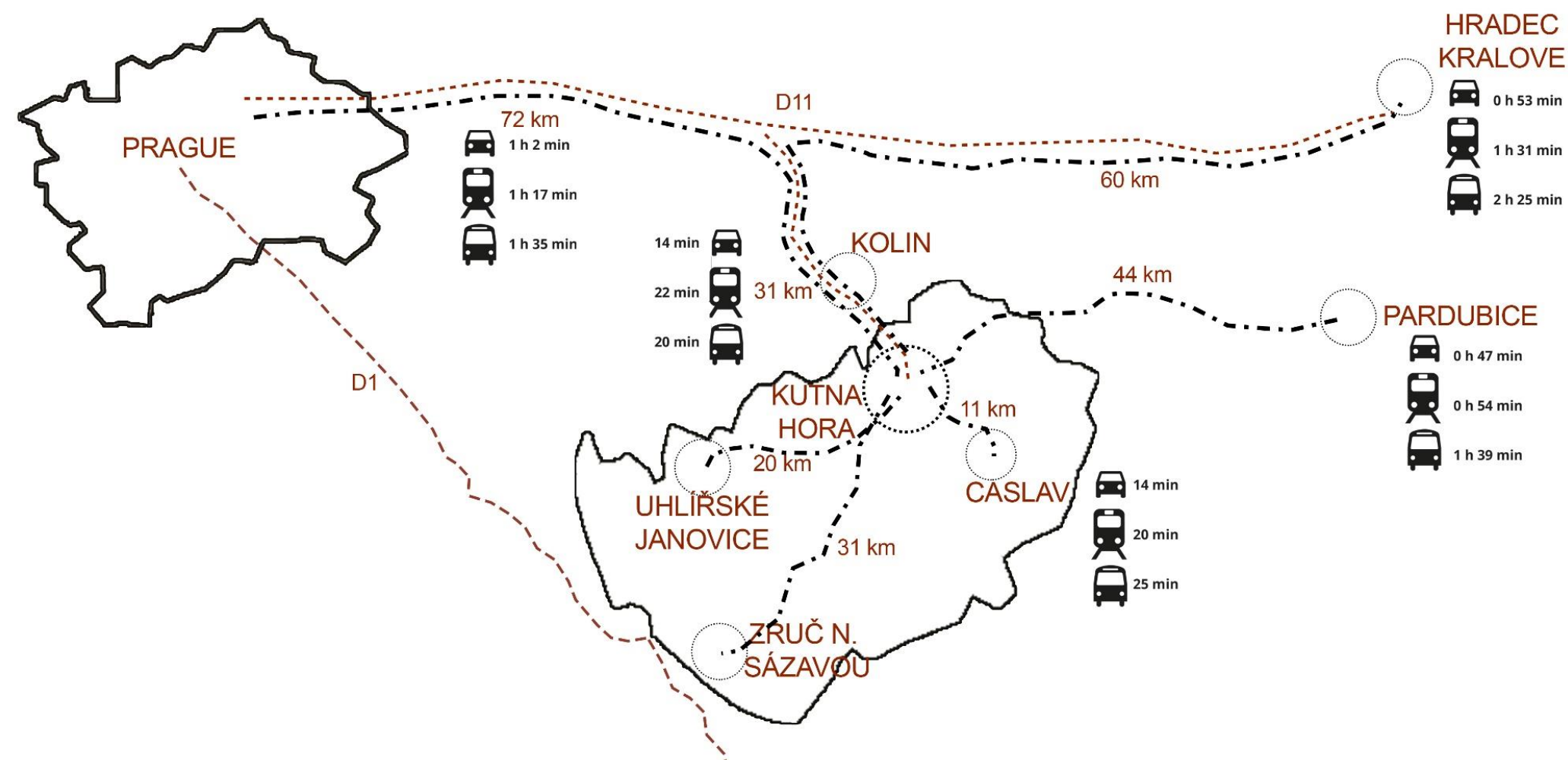
LOCATION

The town of Kutná Hora is located in the south-eastern part of the Central Bohemian Region, at the border with the Pardubice Region and the Vysočina Region. From the West, the interest is relatively lower and it is attached to the location of Prague, which is more accessible from this direction.

Sedlec is one of the city districts of Kutná Hora, located at the southeast foot of Kaňk Hill (352 m), about 2 km northeast of the city center.

WIDER RELATIONS

From the capital city Prague is located 72 km (by road), 75 km (by rail) to the south-east. The closest cities are Kolín and Caslav.



HISTORY



10TH CENTURY

- Surface mining of silver
- Silver coins of the coinage-denarii, called "MALIN CIVITAS"



12TH CENTURY

Sedlec Cistercian Monastery founded in 1142 by Miroslav of Cimburk-

The monastery was set up by monks from Waldsassen in the Upper Palatinate, which belonged to the order of the mining.



13TH CENTURY

The pure organic settlement development



14TH CENTURY

Since the town churches were still subject to the Sedlec monastery

- The city continues to grow to a great extent organically, but gradually begins to form in today's still legible structure



15TH CENTURY

The monastery in Sedlec was conquered and burnt down in May 1421

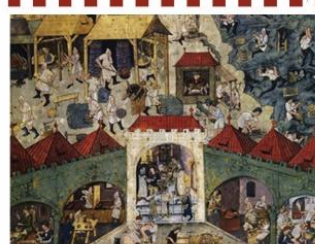


Silver mining was restored to the extent that Prague Groschen began to be struck again in the Italian Court.



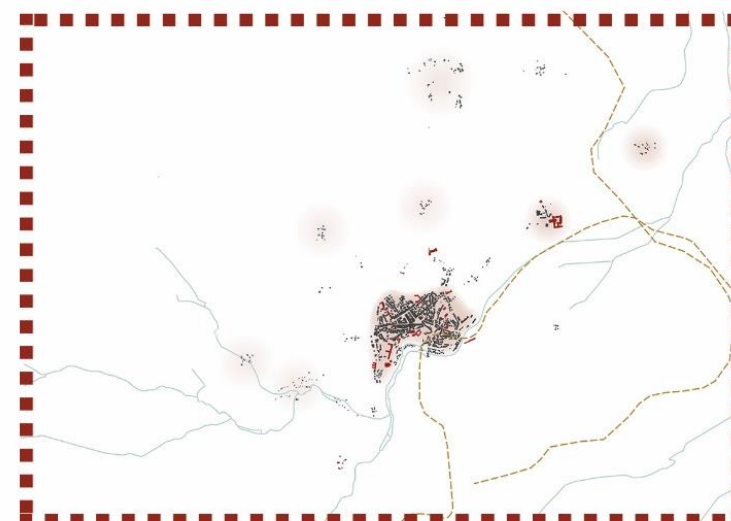
16TH CENTURY

The city structure is already fully formed, the fortification extended to the southwest part in the direction of Čáslav



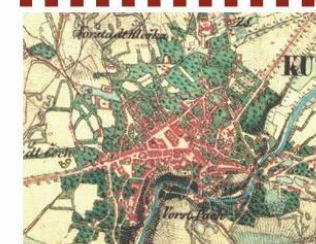
17-18 TH CENTURY

In 1770 and 1823, the city destroyed the great fires burned e.g. the late Gothic town hall on today's Tyl Square



19TH CENTURY

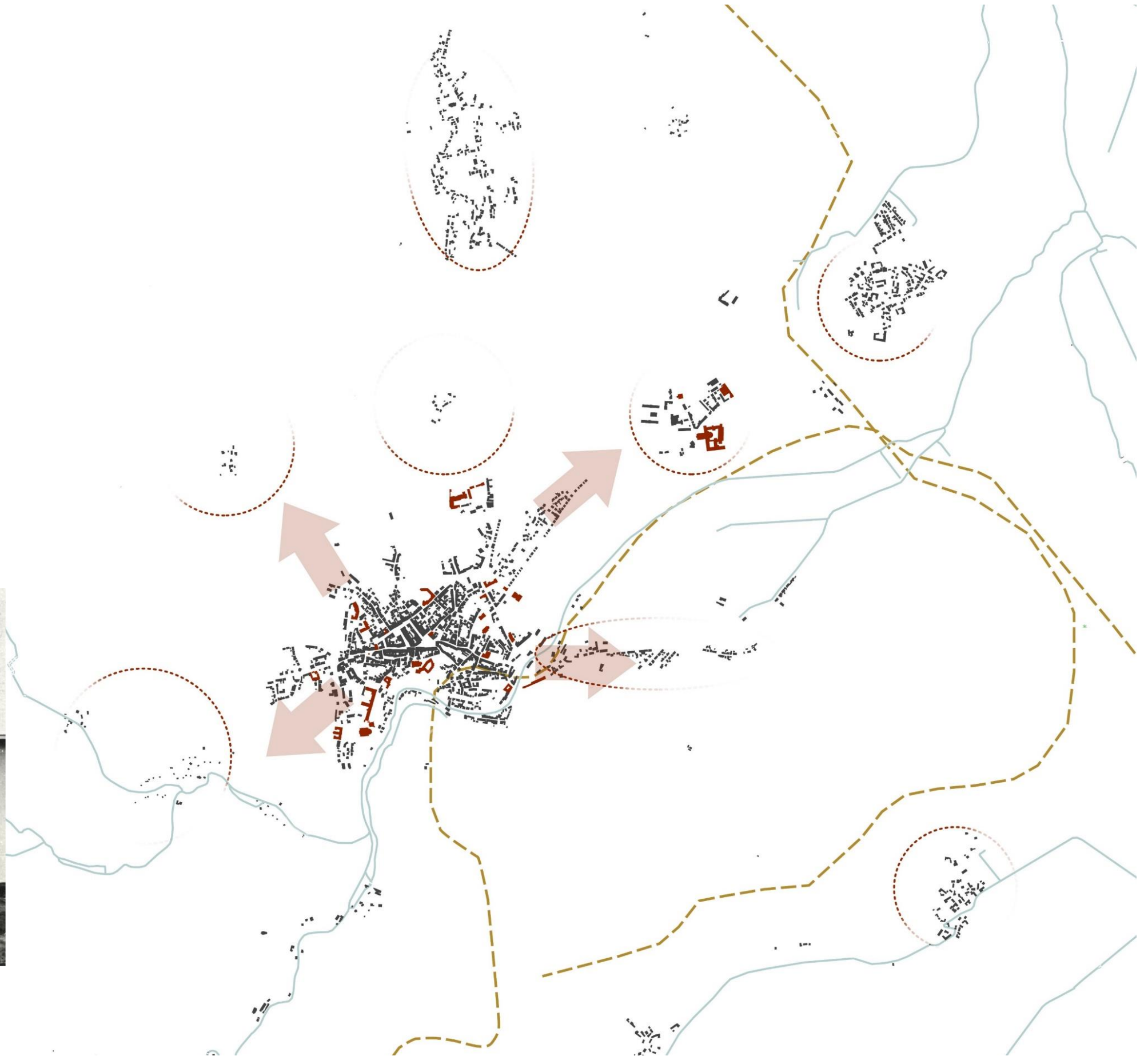
- At the end of the 19th century the Gothic buildings were restored



- In the 19th century the already wrecked walls were finally demolished
- The small industry and craft began to develop in the town, first of all clothing and food production

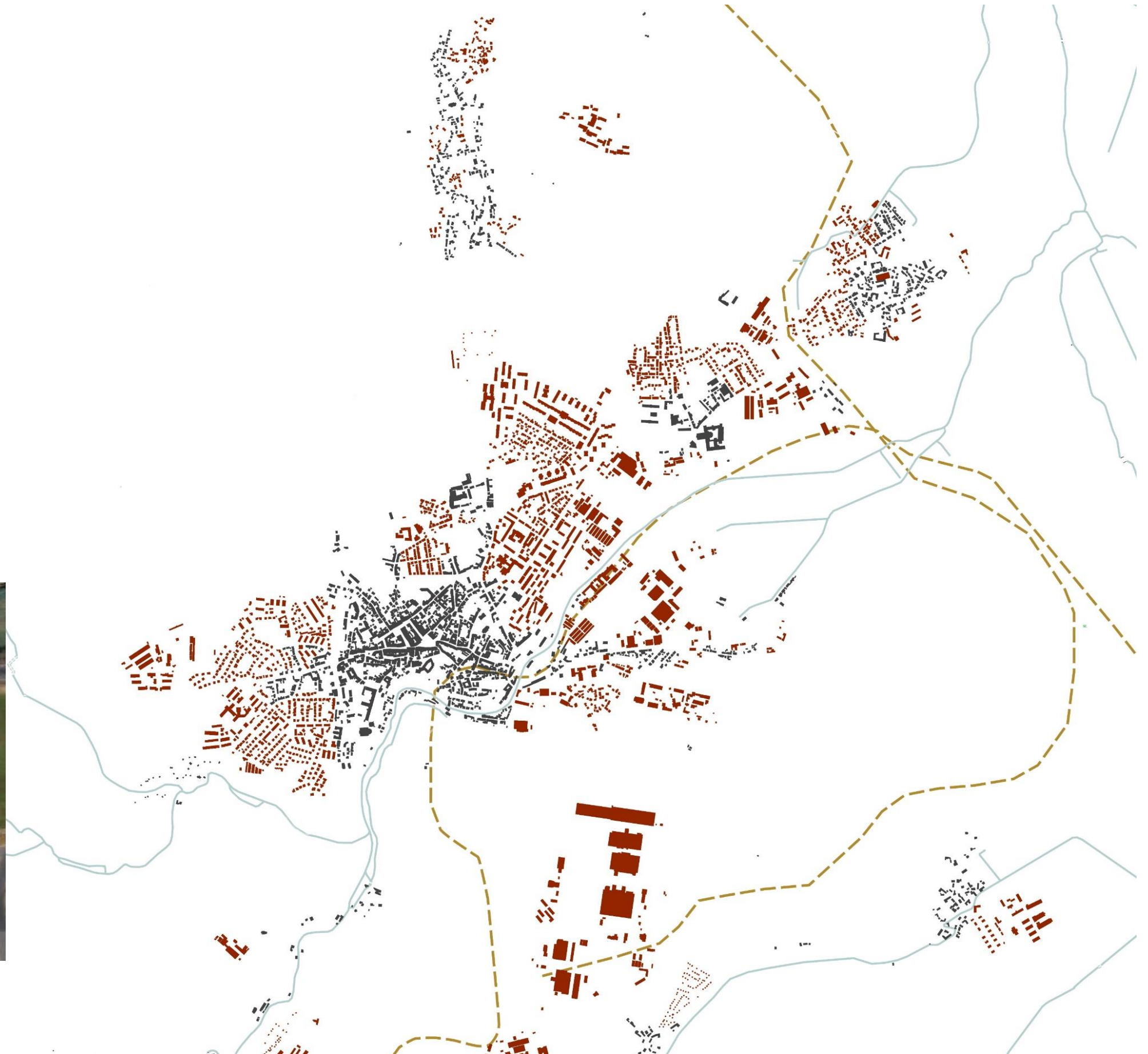
1/2 OF THE 20TH CENTURY

- The greatest expansion of construction activities occurred. At that time the number of houses increased in comparison with the mid-19th century.
- Despite the difficult conditions, especially in Zizkov, Hloušek and Karlovo were built new family houses. During the war, 54 new homes were built.
- The period after the First World War, 1920-1929, was the time of the city's greatest prosperity, a number of public buildings, such as Rudolf Hrabá (project of Tyl's Municipal Theatre) or Rudolf Ryšán (project of the Land Technical School). At the beginning of the 30s, a large public park was built in the Breuer Garden and other parks in the city
- Industrial businesses have been weakened after the war, but until 1923 all of them have risen from a downturn. But between 1930-1934 many factories disappeared during the economic crisis.
- In the 1950s the villages Kaňk, Perštejnec and Sedlec were connected to Kutná Hora



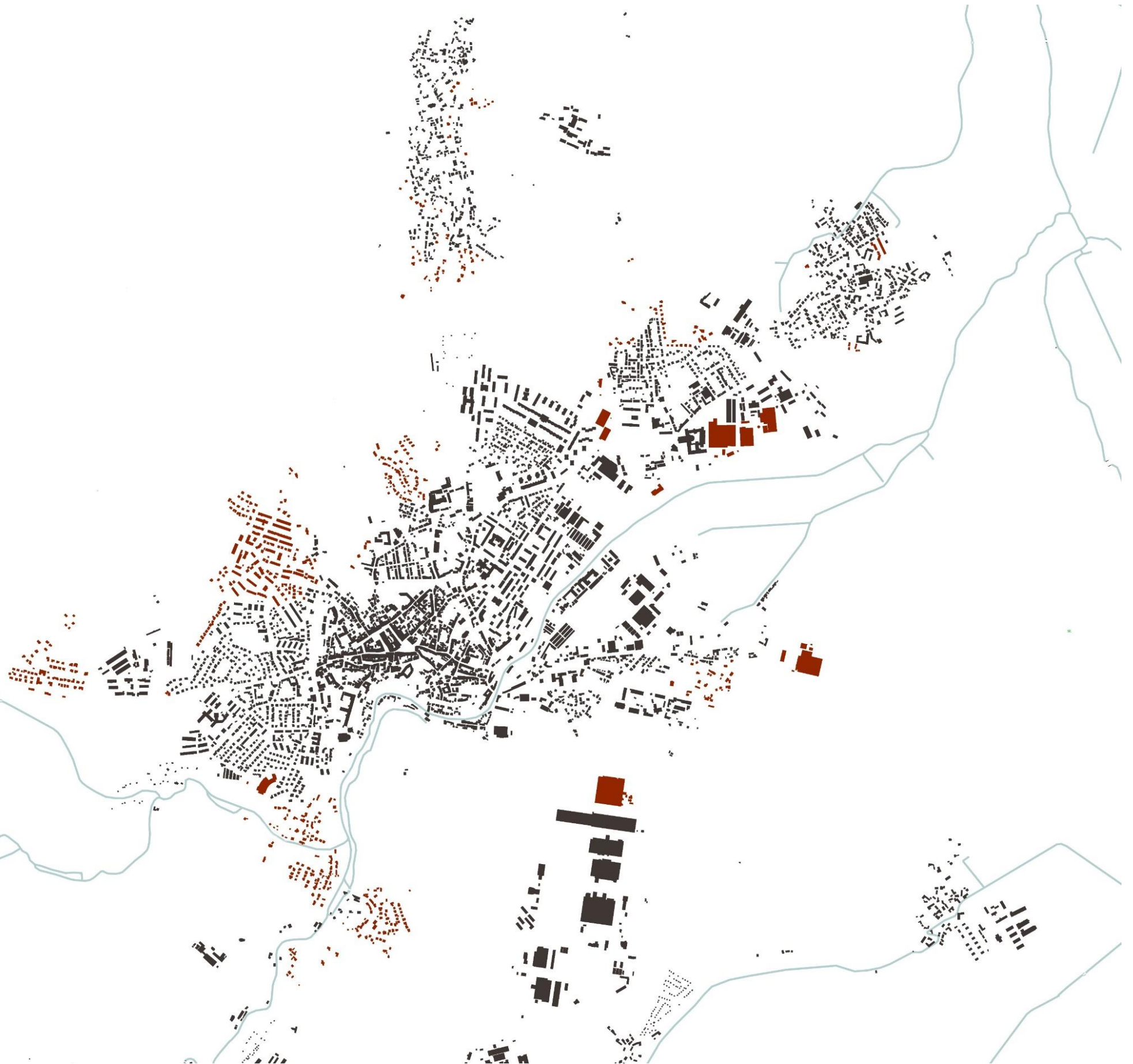
2/2 OF THE 20TH CENTURY

- After 1948 it was decided that the city would become the industrial center of the district
- The business network consisted only of small shops, there was no business center.
- On 31 August 1961 an urban conservation area was established
- In 1967, the State Farm established a large set of 390 ha of fruit trees on the slopes, creating a green ring around the city, as if the city lay in the middle of a large garden
- In the same year, housing construction expanded, 963 dwellings were completed, including kindergarten and business network
- Between 1981 and 1988, the completion of the business network and other amenities



21ST CENTURY

- In 2007, a South Korean investor Foxconn, has been built a new electronics factory
- Kutna Hora has built its branches of the international retail chain Penny, Bill, Kaufland, Albert
- After November 1989, Kutná Hora began to build intensively. A new territorial plan has been developed to guide the often spontaneous construction activities.
- The image of Kutná Hora most changed the restoration of monuments and other private houses in the historical center of the town along with a new street lining
- While in the inner city it was predominantly rebuilt and only exceptionally new buildings were built here, in the other quarters, especially the family houses
- In order to create a sports complex, a ice hockey stadium, a pool was built.



TRANSPORTATION

WALKING DISTANCES

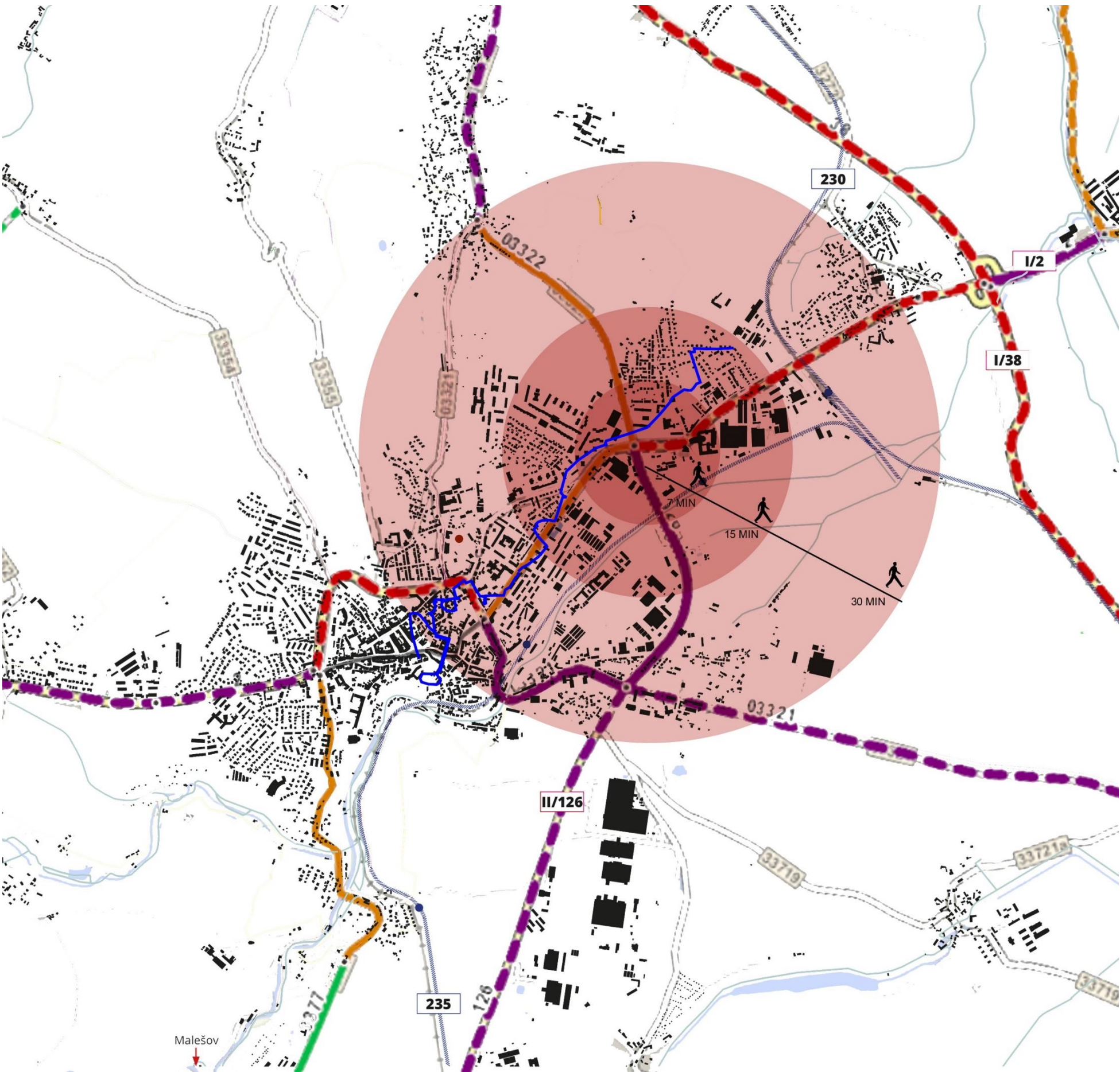
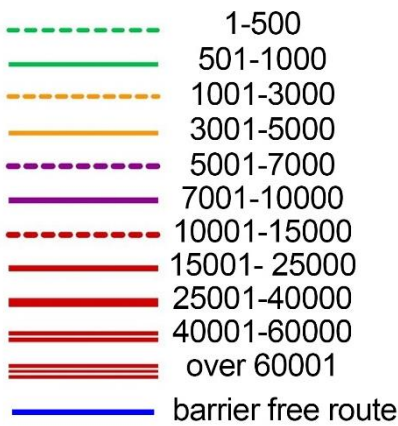
BARRIER FREE ROUTE FOR WHEELCHAIR USERS

around the city's centre is approximately 2.77 km long. The other circuit (from Sedlec to the city's centre) is approximately 2.5 km long.

The city is intersected by the I / 2 road in the Říčany - Kutná Hora - Přelouč section, which crosses the I / 38 road in the section Kolín - Čáslav near Malín. The highest roads which mediate the contact of the region with higher hierarchical settlements.

Within the second class roads II / 126 (Kladruba - Kutná Hora) has a privileged position. It connects the south of the region with the center and can be considered as the backbone of the solved area. Following communications II. and III. classes that mediate the contact of individual settlements with local centers and settlements with each other.

intensity of car traffic (24h)

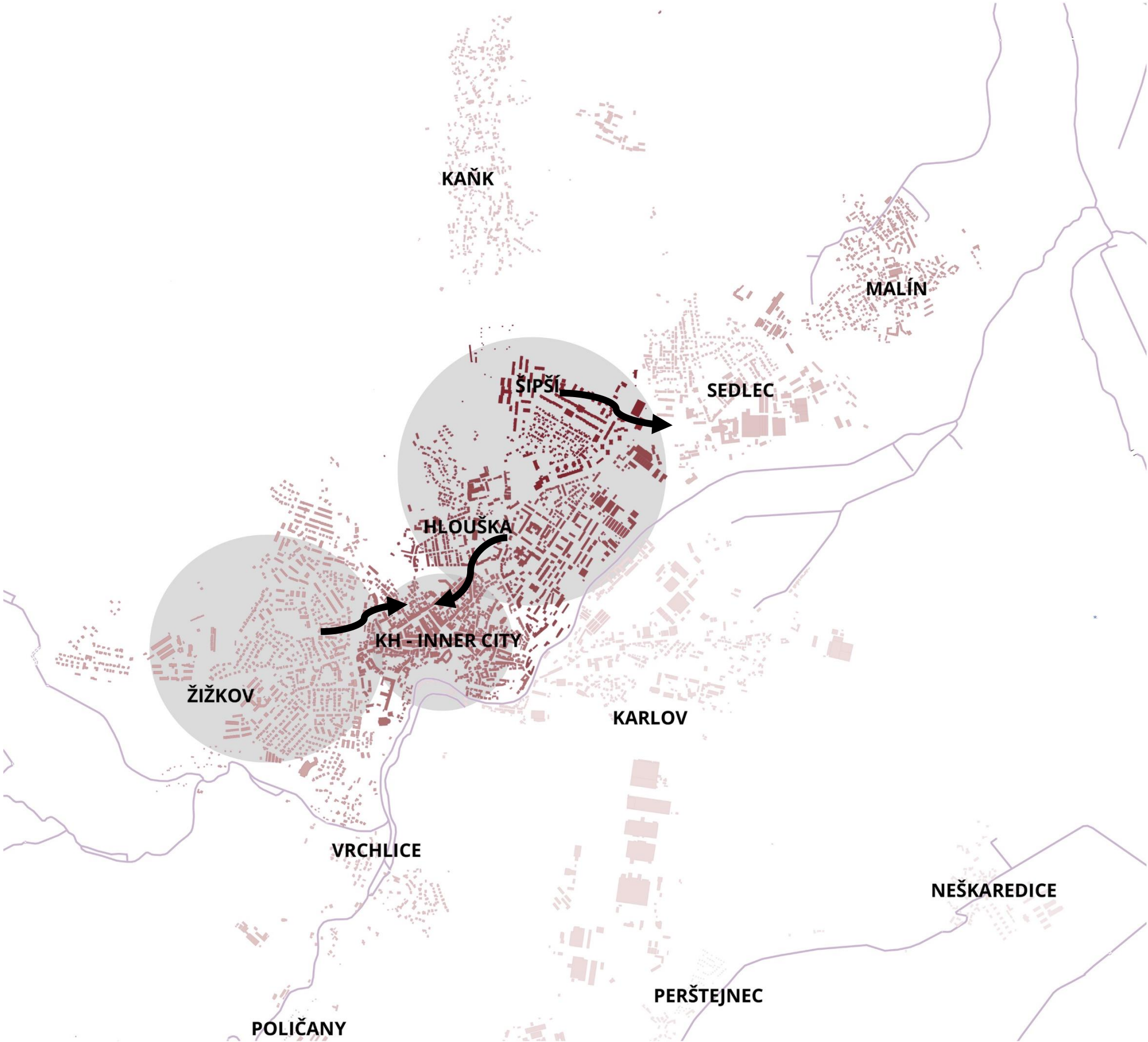


POPULATION
DISTRICTS

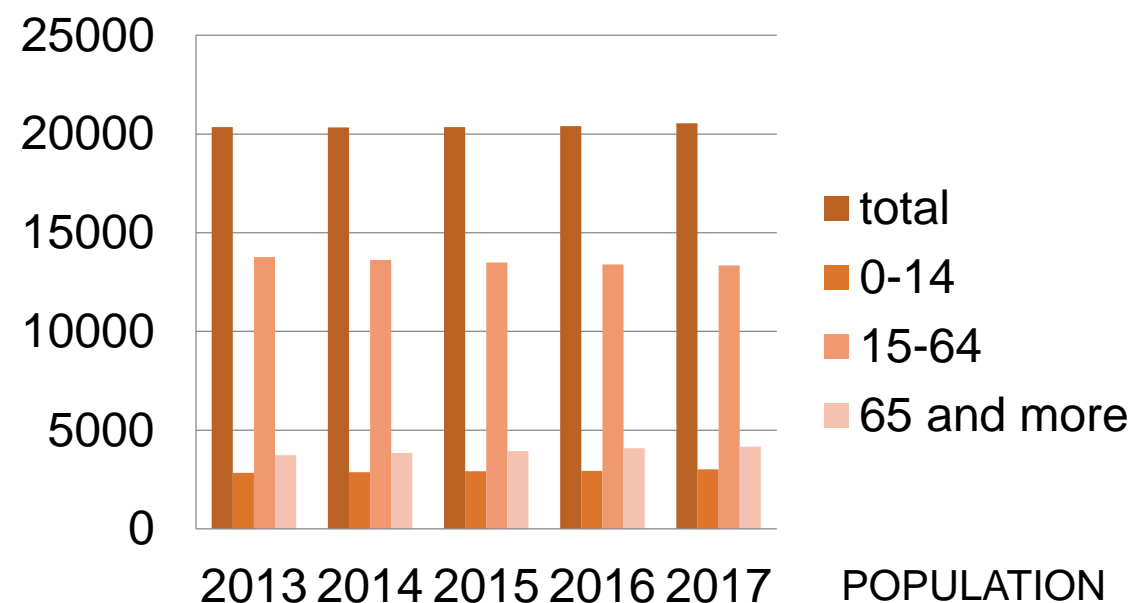
The largest number of inhabitants is concentrated in the Šipší district, consisting mainly of panel houses from the second half of the 1970s. Most of the housing stock consists of an eight-story or four-story panel buildings, in the eastern part of the quarter there is an area of 115 houses built between 1950-1970. The second most densely populated district of Kutná Hora is Hlouška, in this part of the city intersect the Inner City, the residential quarter and the housing estates.

Only third is the inner city of Kutna Hora. This is the historical core or part of the city in the original walls. The town district of Sedlec lies on the characteristic development axis of Kutná Hora - Sedlec - Malín, but its population density does not reach its neighbors.

district	area (ha)	number of citizens (2011)	density (cit. /km2)
Šipší	103	4 943	4 799
Hlouška	133	5 088	3 826
KH - Inner City	132	2 384	1 806
Žižkov	466	3 684	791
Malín	176	995	565
Sedlec	292	1 224	419
Kaňk	233	774	332
Vrchlice	247	350	142
Karlovy	443	550	124
Poličany	218	182	83
Neškaredice	460	271	59
Perštejnec	408	52	13

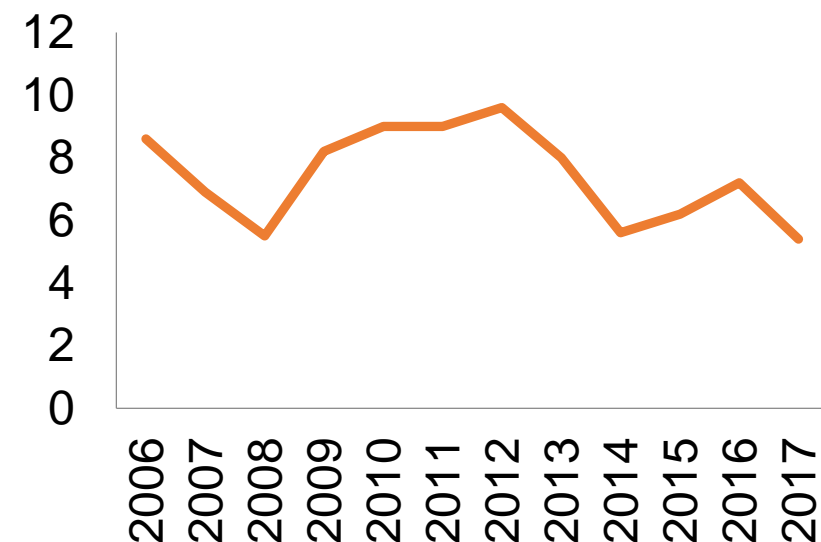


DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

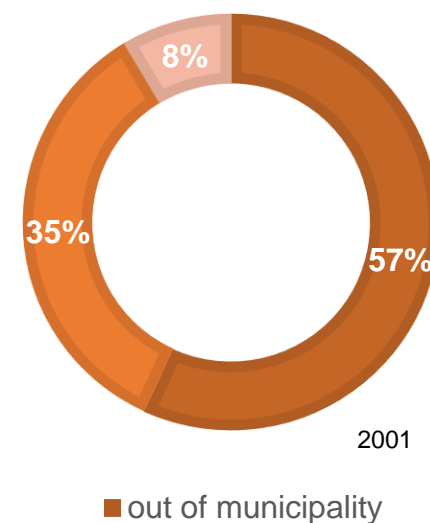


Graphs and statistical data show that the population of Kutná Hora is subject to the same trend as the rest of the Czech Republic and is aging. This trend is likely to continue to widen. Especially recently, urban areas have grown significantly beyond the historical core of the city, from which the residents are leaving and their services take over. Average wages that they are not too high, especially in real estate, purchasing power is not as important as it was compared to last decades..

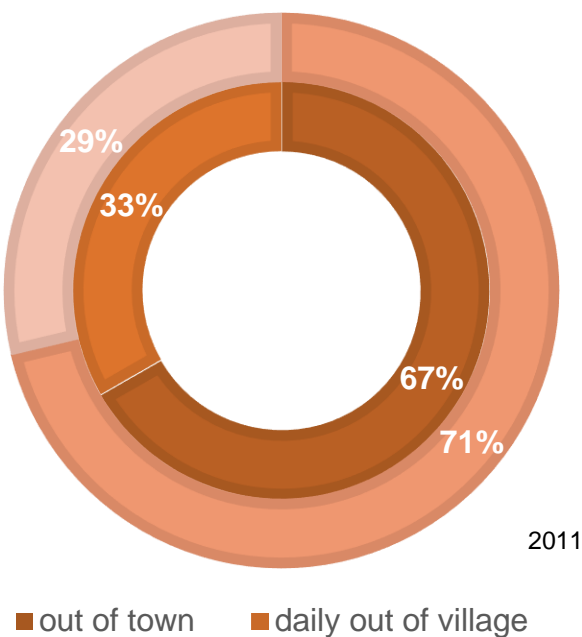
UNEMPLOYMENT



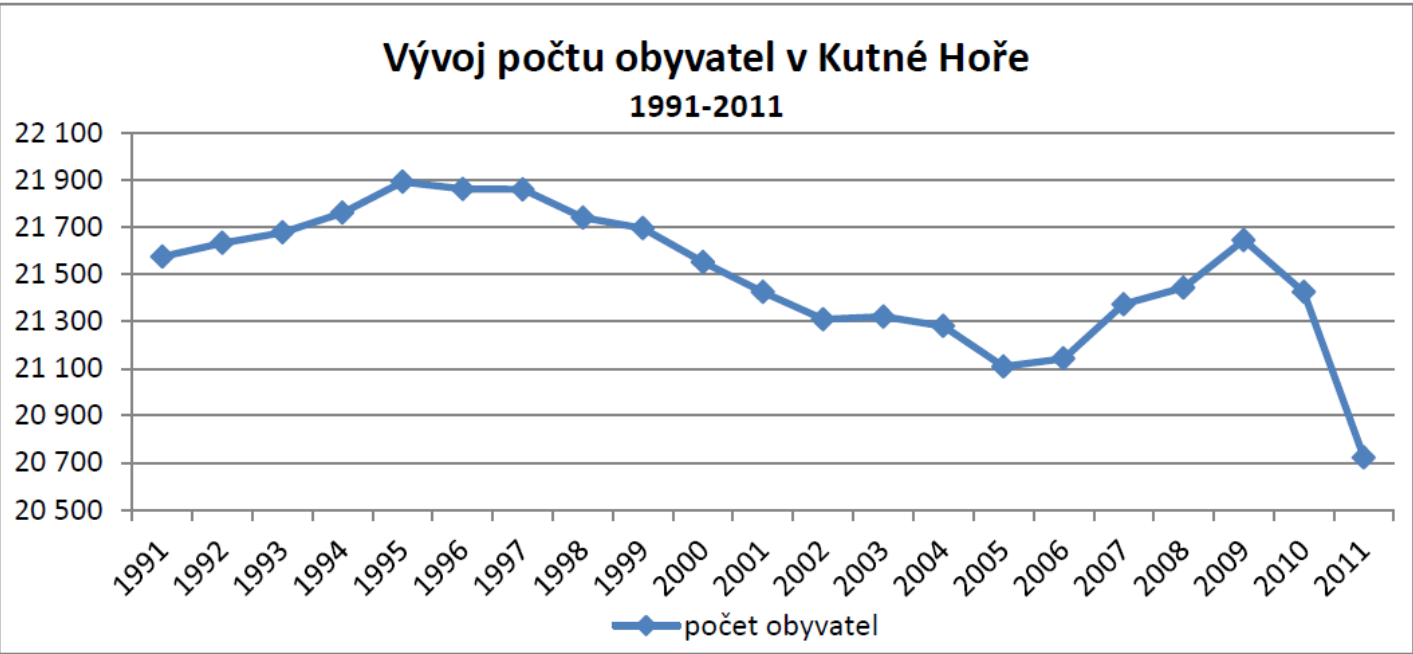
MOBILITY FOR WORK



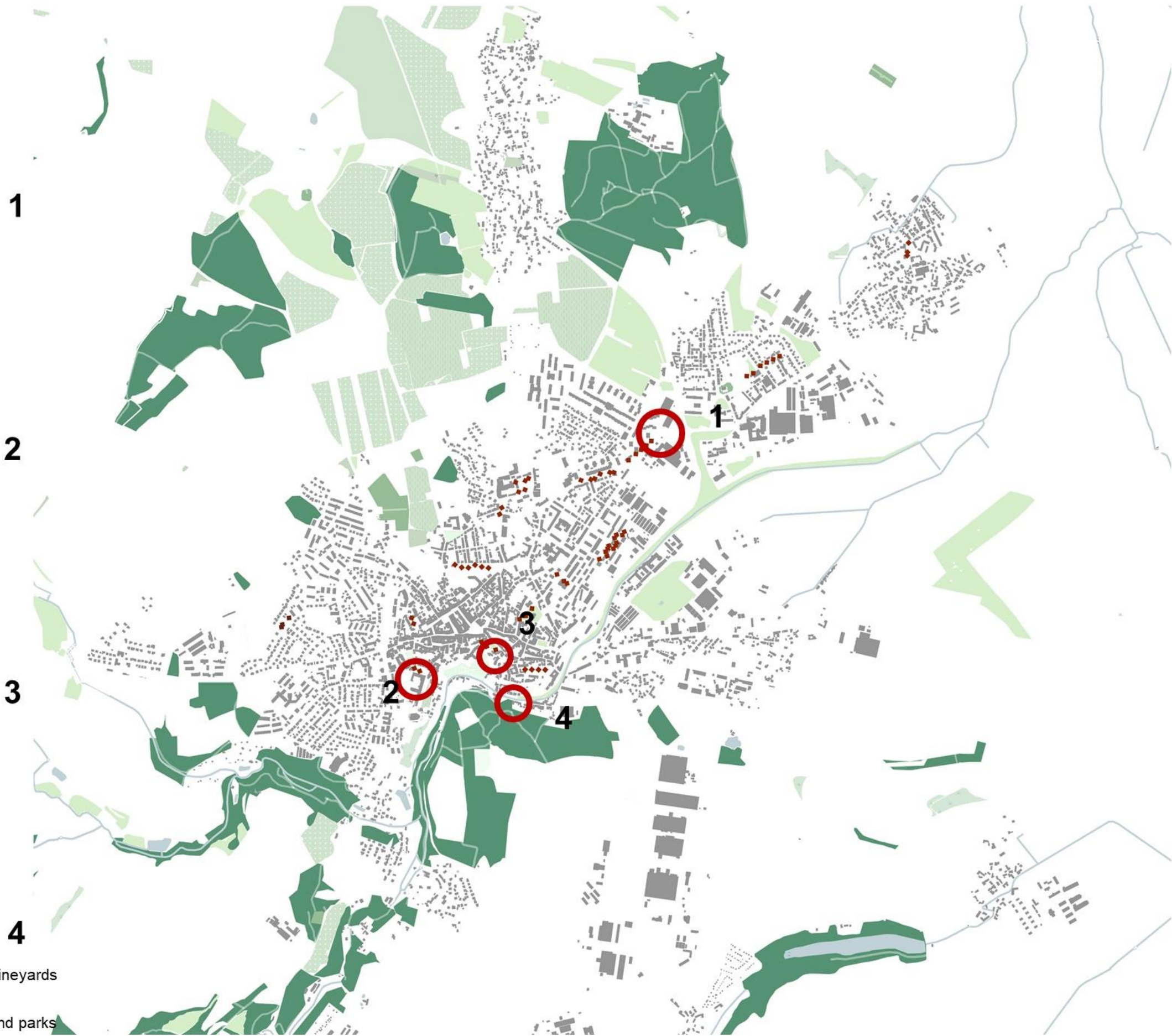
There are 2 major employer in the region. However, due to high-quality work, some of the population leaves the city to work or study.



Obr.č.7: Vývoj počtu obyvatel v Kutné Hoře v letech 1991-2011



GREENERY



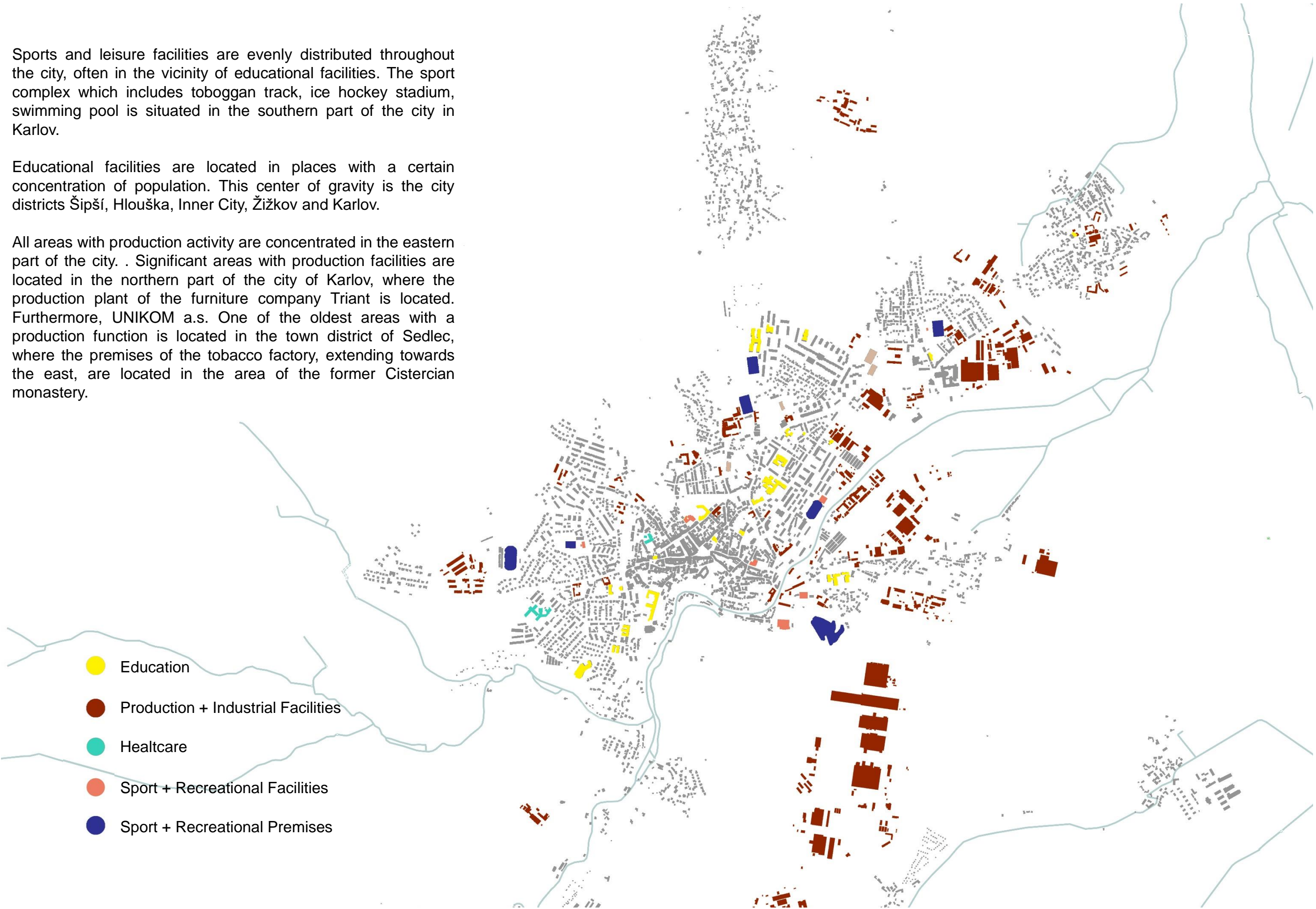
- Forests
- Orchards and vineyards
- Cemeteries
- City greenery and parks

FUNCTIONS

Sports and leisure facilities are evenly distributed throughout the city, often in the vicinity of educational facilities. The sport complex which includes toboggan track, ice hockey stadium, swimming pool is situated in the southern part of the city in Karlov.

Educational facilities are located in places with a certain concentration of population. This center of gravity is the city districts Šipší, Hlouška, Inner City, Žižkov and Karlov.

All areas with production activity are concentrated in the eastern part of the city. . Significant areas with production facilities are located in the northern part of the city of Karlov, where the production plant of the furniture company Triant is located. Furthermore, UNIKOM a.s. One of the oldest areas with a production function is located in the town district of Sedlec, where the premises of the tobacco factory, extending towards the east, are located in the area of the former Cistercian monastery.



STRENGTHS –

- UNESCO protected, rich cultural traditions, tourism
- Convenient location within the Czech Republic (Prague – Hradec Kralove) and parcels in the town (walking distance)
- **Pleasant surroundings, historical trail of the place (cathedral, brewery, castle, pond...)**
- Surrounding greenery
- Proximity of railway connection
- **Attractive public spaces**
- Cultural events nearby (Sedlecká pout)
- Favorable labor market situation

OPPORTUNITIES –

- Activity opportunities, cultural event in a former brewery, library, shopping center
- **Probability of being a medium-sized, prosperous city**
- Walking distance to 30 minutes throughout the city
- The possibility to create a network of educational institutions linked to local businesses (the stay of young people in Kutna Hora)
- Available manpower
- Linking the south side of the site with the church's front and the public green
- Number of cultural monuments and institutions in the surrounding area connecting to hiking and cycling trails

WEAKNESSES –

- Tourists do not stay long,
- There is no touristic offer for all ages
- A bad public transport connection to the city center
- Missing a ring road, transit through the center
- Non-growing industry
- **Lack of social care for the elderly**
- **Unadjusted public space**
- **Undefined space in front of the church**
- Green lawns
- Busy communication through the center of Sedlec
- Monuments without a suitable function (castle, brewery)

THREATS –

- The second largest unemployment in the county
- Outflow of young people and study in larger cities (Hradec Králové, Prague)
- Low purchasing power in real estate
- Increase in the number of seniors
- **The unregulated growing of the city to the east with insufficient service coverage in further from the centre areas**
- Social threats (weak, sick, old)
- Complex property-rights
- **Possible ruining of monuments when not used**

DOMINANTS

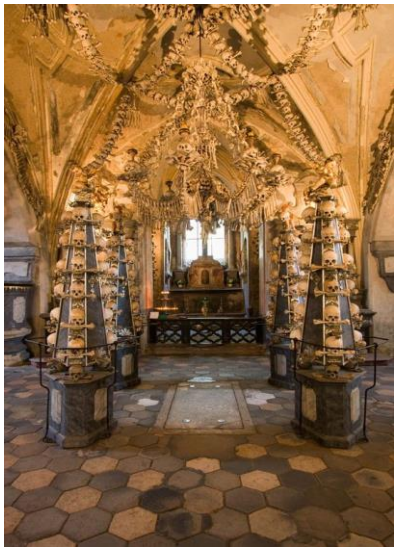
1. CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF OUR LADY AND SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST



The church was built first in the Gothic style around 1300 as one of the first High Gothic building in the Kingdom of Bohemia and as the first church in the kingdom resembling French Gothic cathedrals. In 1700 the abbot of the Sedlec Abbey Jindřich Snopek decided to rebuild the old church.

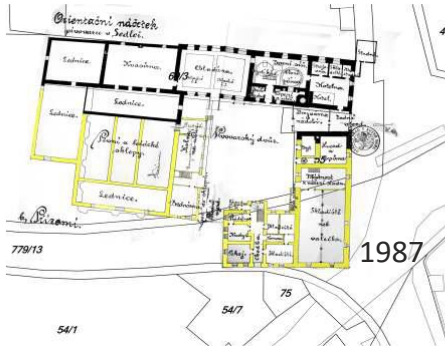
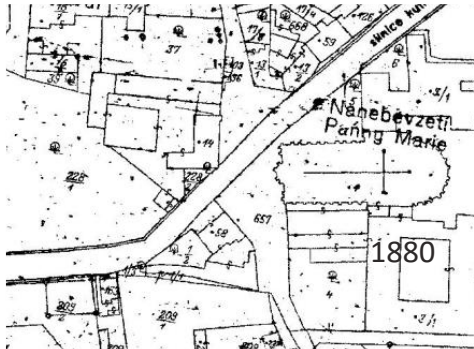
Jan Blažej Santini Aichel completed the reconstruction of the church in his original style called Baroque Gothic. Although the church was rebuilt in the early 18th century his eastern part with side chapels, choir and transept should have preserved its original appearance (from outside).

2. SEDLEC OSSUARY



Sedlec ossuary, a small chapel located in the graveyard of the Church of All Saints, is decorated with the bones of more than 40,000 people.

3. FORMAR BREWERY



The former brewery was part of the castle grounds. There are several restaurants, a variety of shops and accommodation near the property. The potential of using the former brewery, castle in the area of tourism is increased especially by the proximity of Kutná Hora and its position on the main tourist route between the ossuary (the Church of All Saints) and the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

4. SCHWARZENBERG ESTATE

5. FACTORY

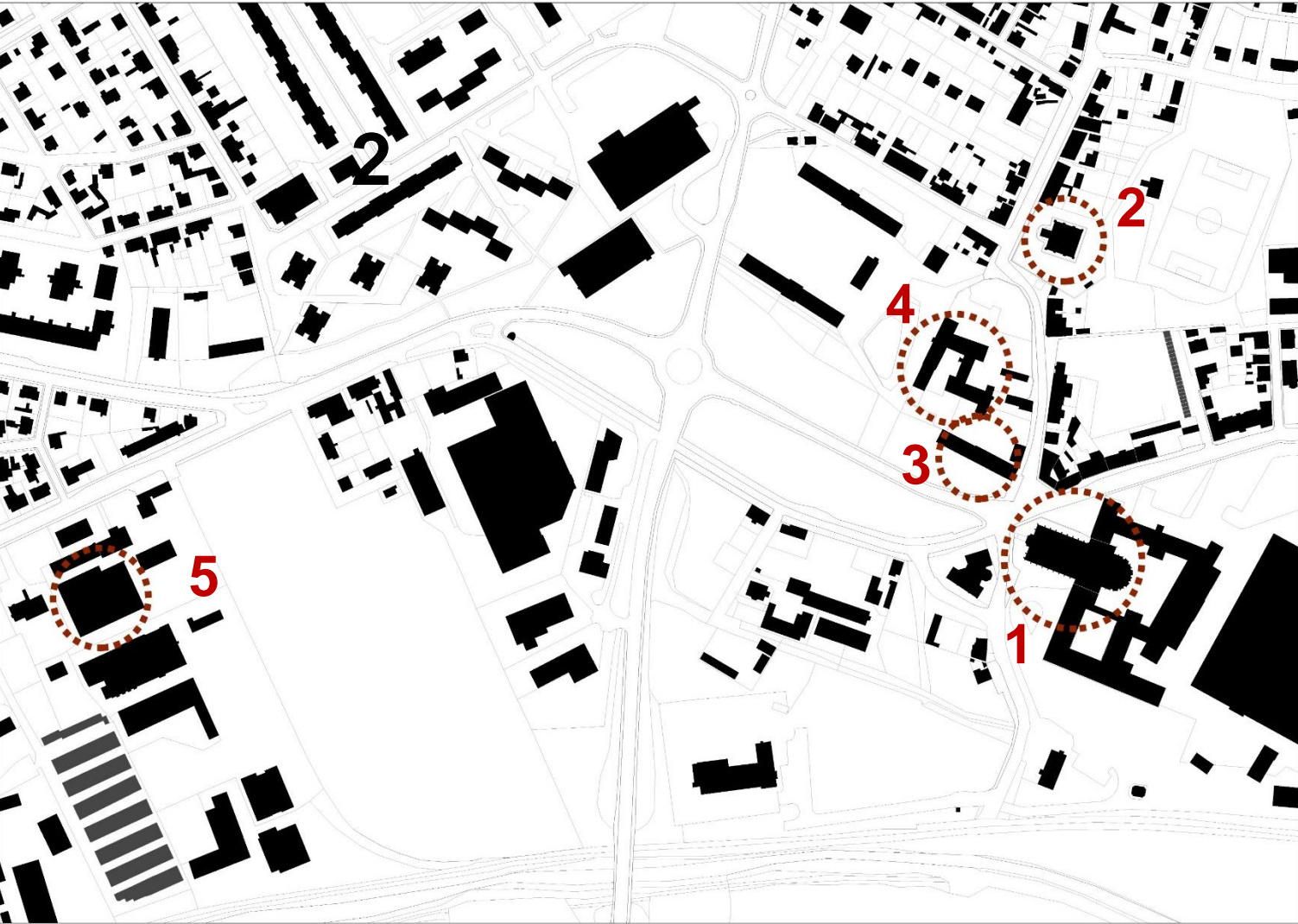
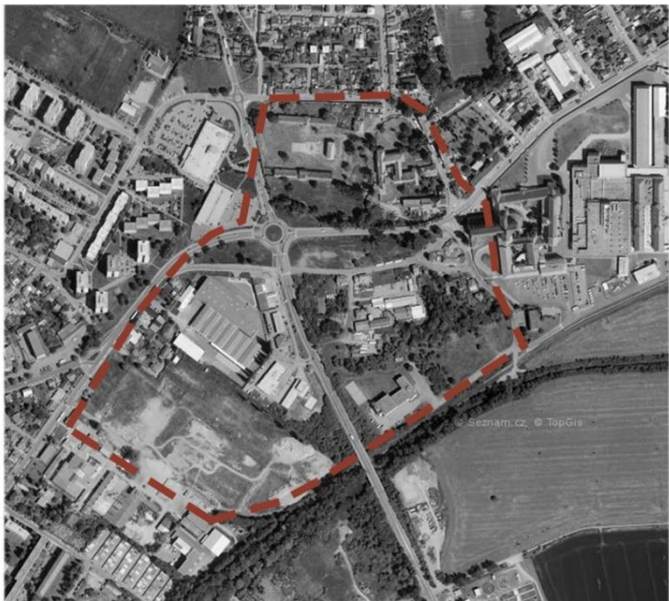


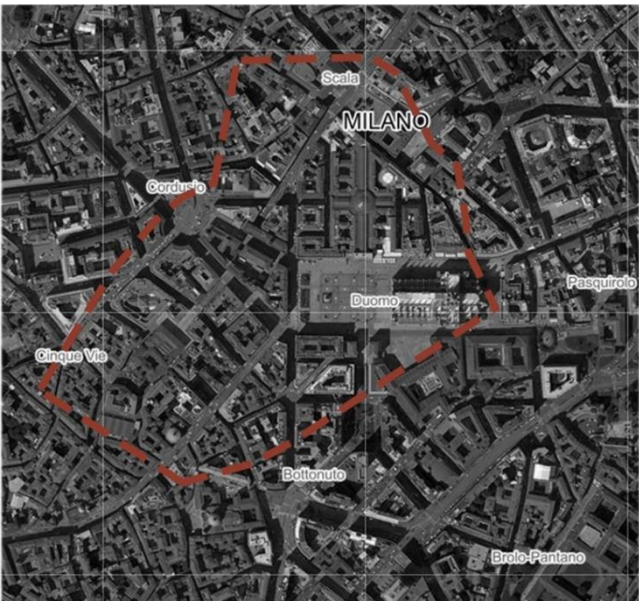
PHOTO DOCUMENTATION



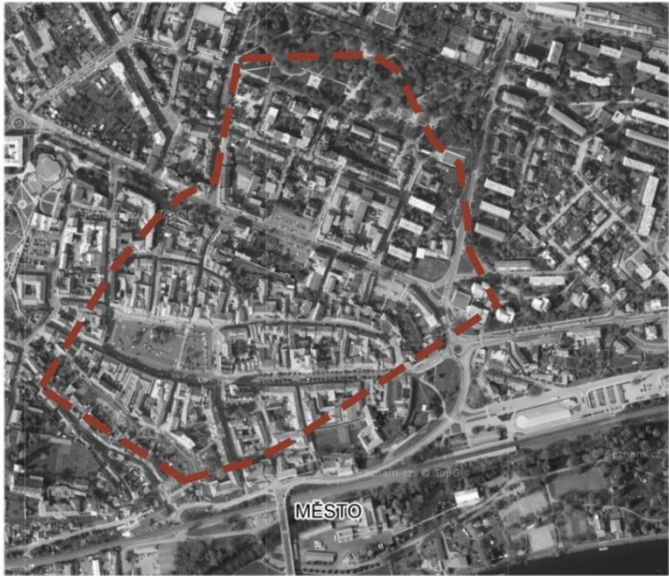
COMPARISON



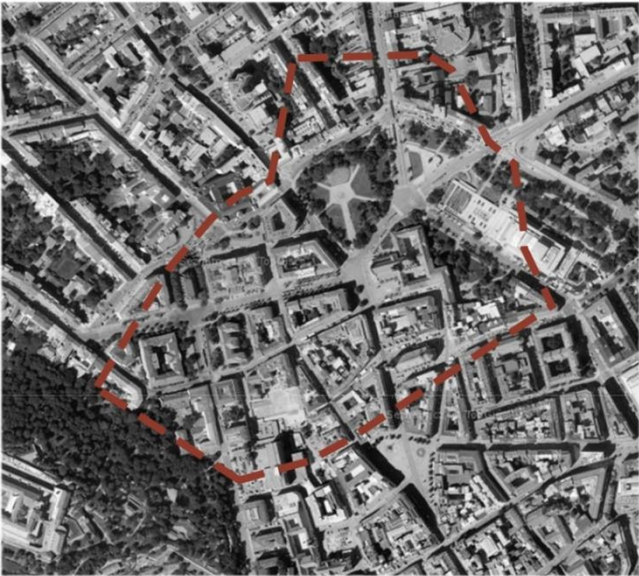
SEDLEC, AREA



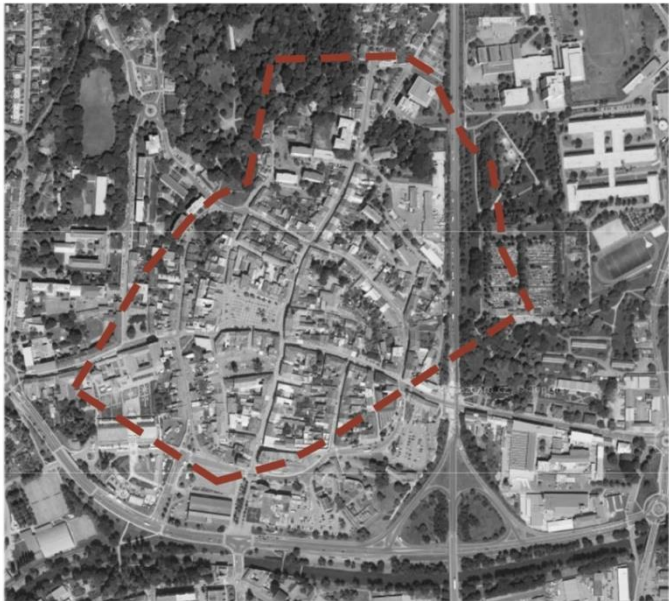
MILAN CATHEDRAL



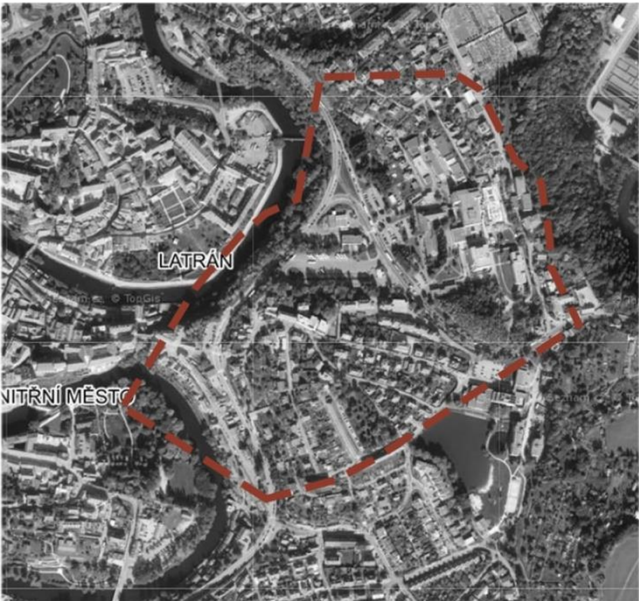
LITOMĚŘICE, NUMBER OF POPULATION



BRNO, CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS



ČESKÁ LÍPA, PUBLIC SPACES

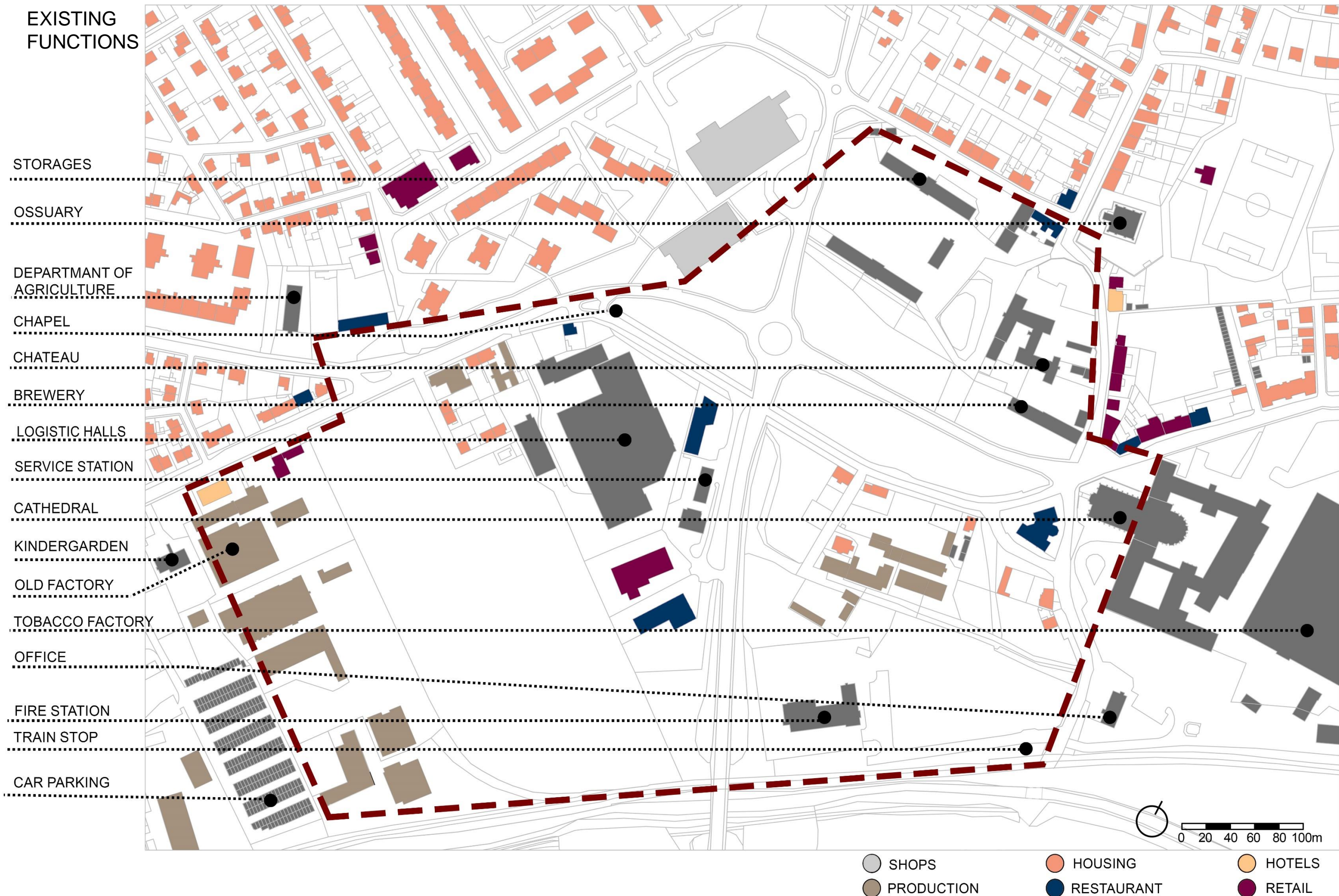


ČESKÝ KRUMLOV, UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

DESIGN

EXISTING
SITUATION

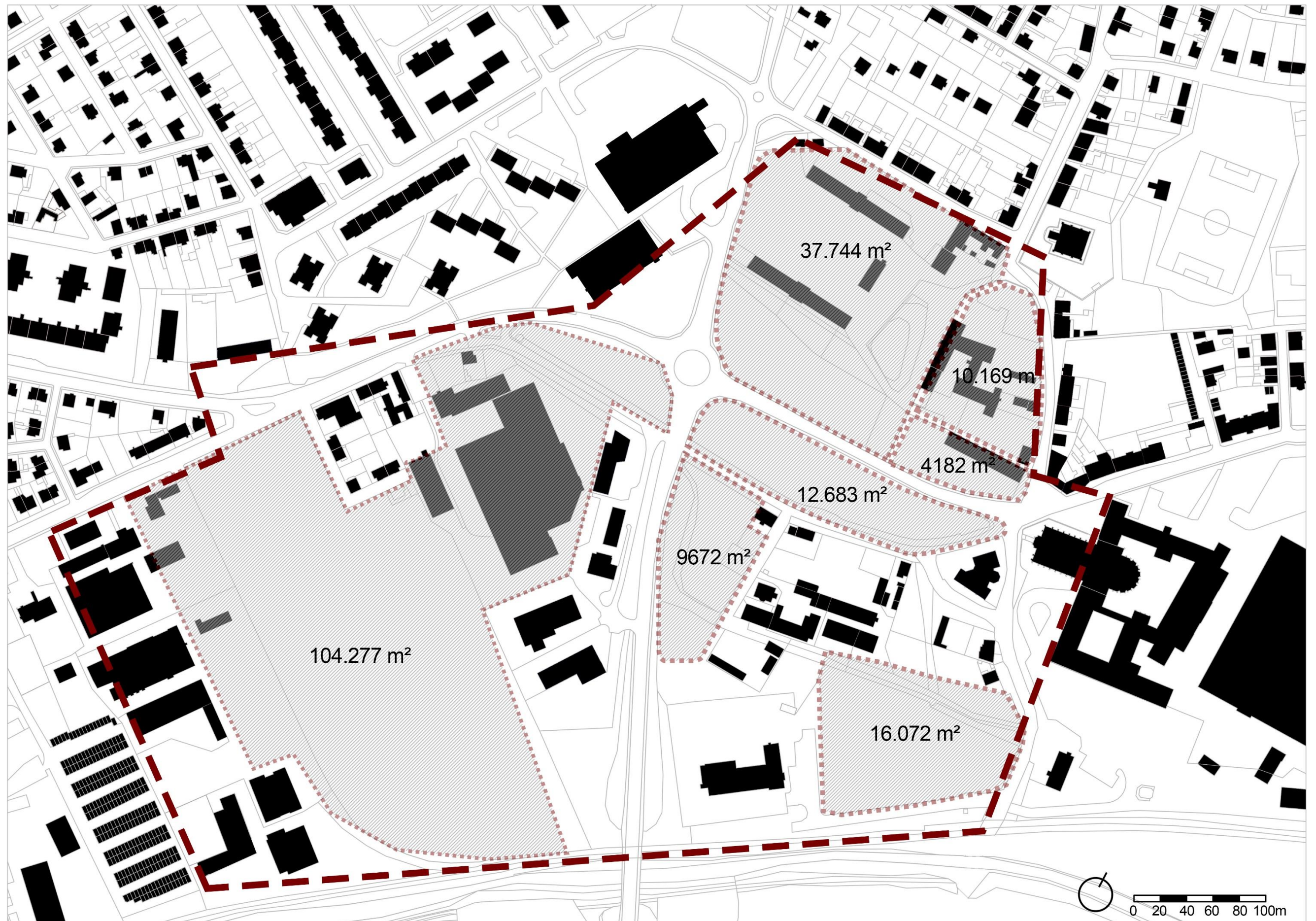




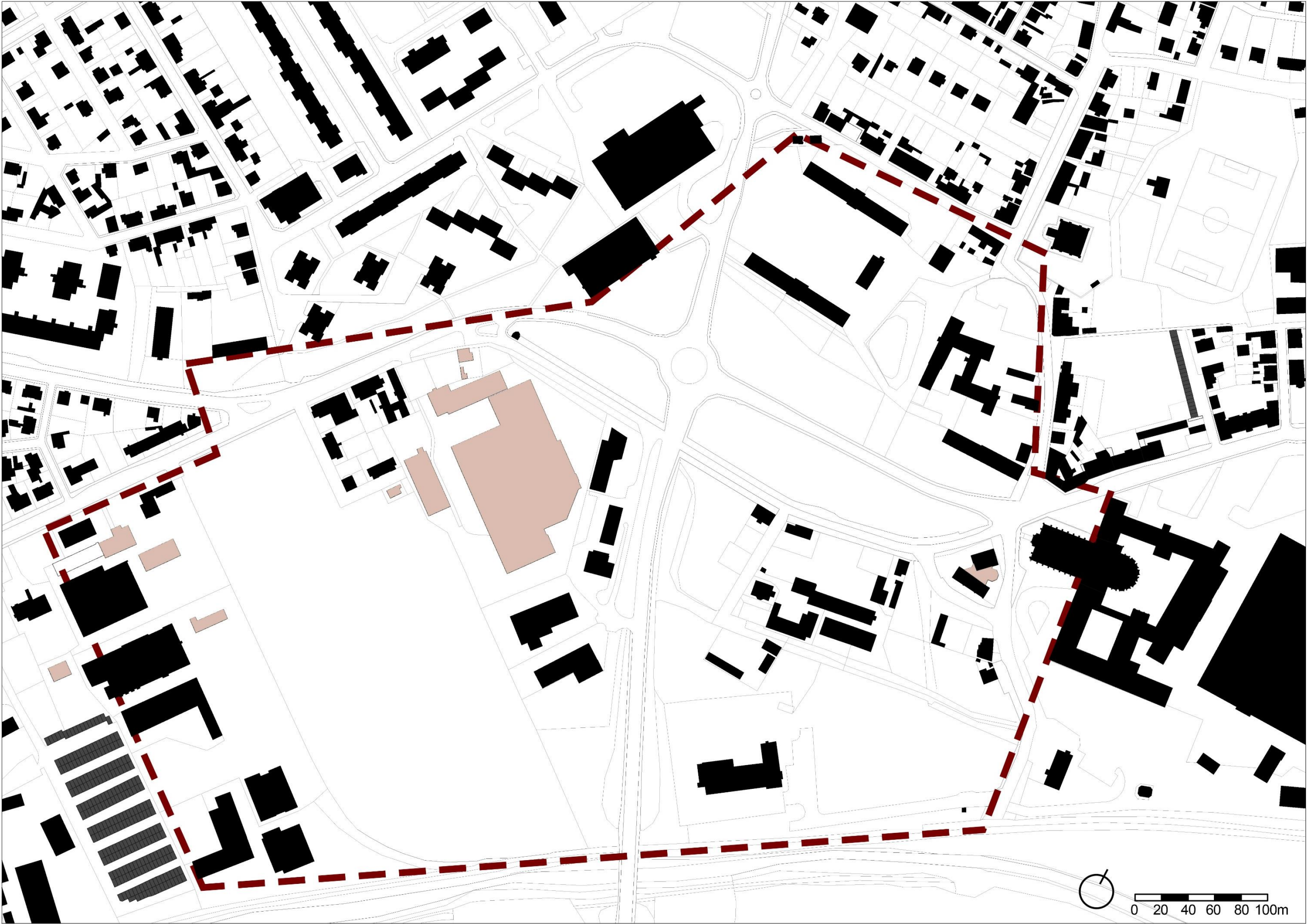
EXISTING
CONNECTIONS



AREA
NUMBERS



DEMOLITIONS



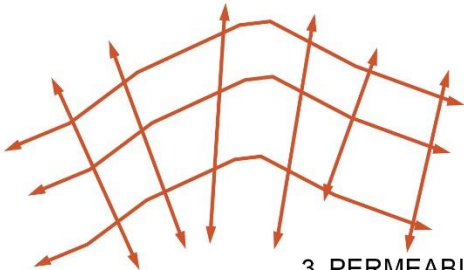
CONCEPT



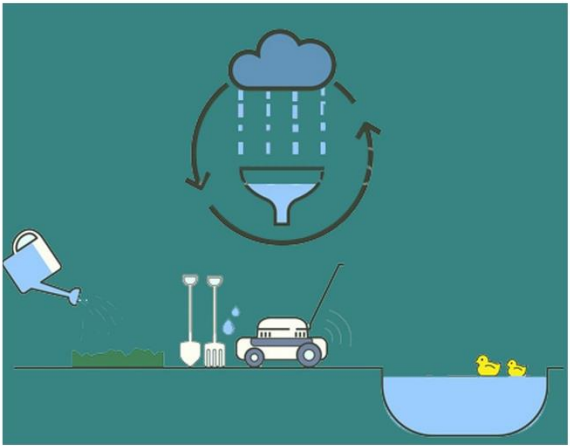
1. CITY SCOPE



2. DIVERSITY



3. PERMEABILITY



4. SELF SUFFICIENCY



GREEN
CONNECTION

ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

KAŇK HILL

CITY

RIVER



- POSSIBLE PARK + URBAN GARDEN
- GREEN BELT

PRINCIPLES



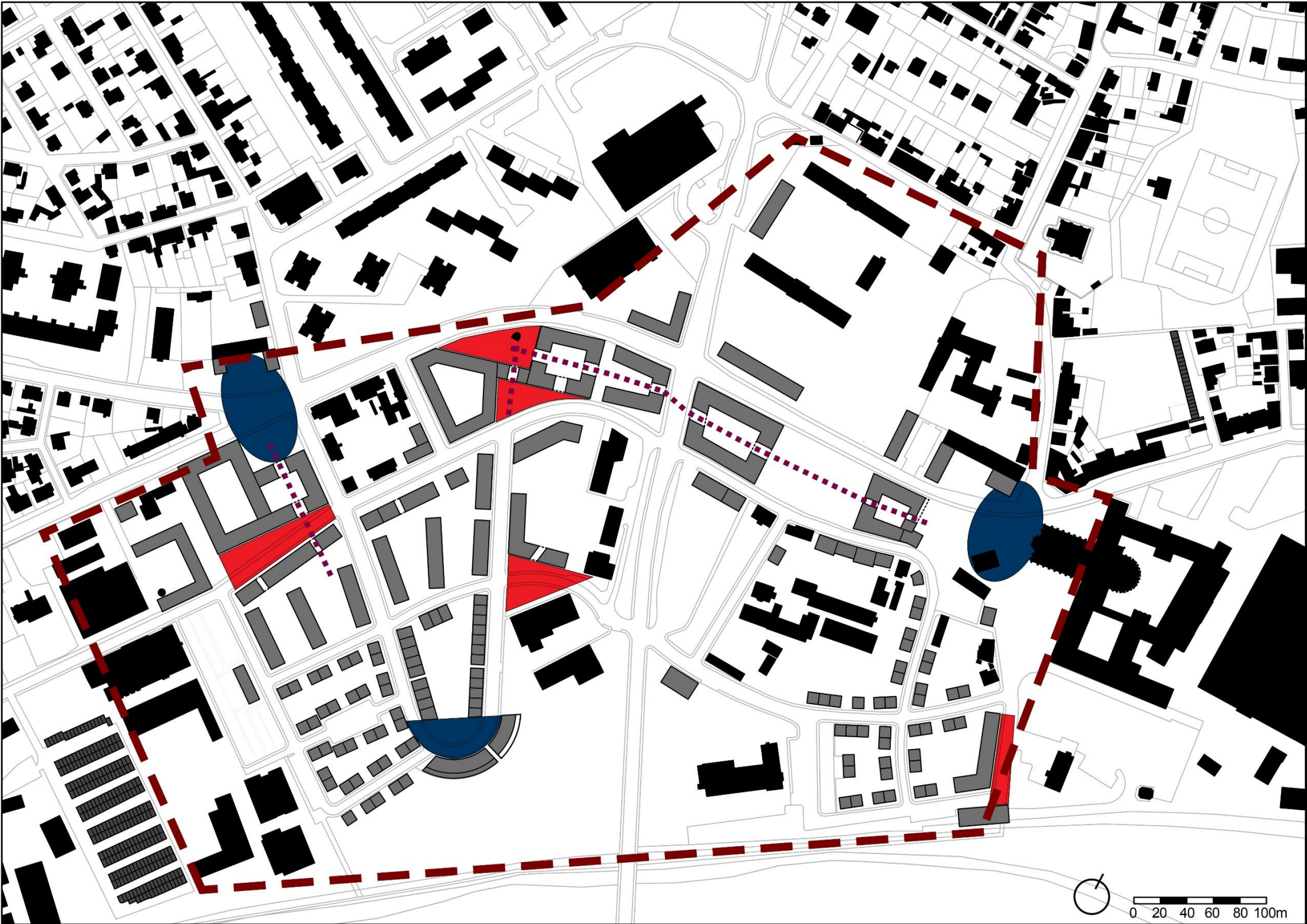
1. KUTNA HORA CENTER
PUBLIC SPACES



2. LIVING, SHARED STREET
(TRAFFIC CALMING)



3. PASSAGES
ITALIAN COURT, KUTNA HORA

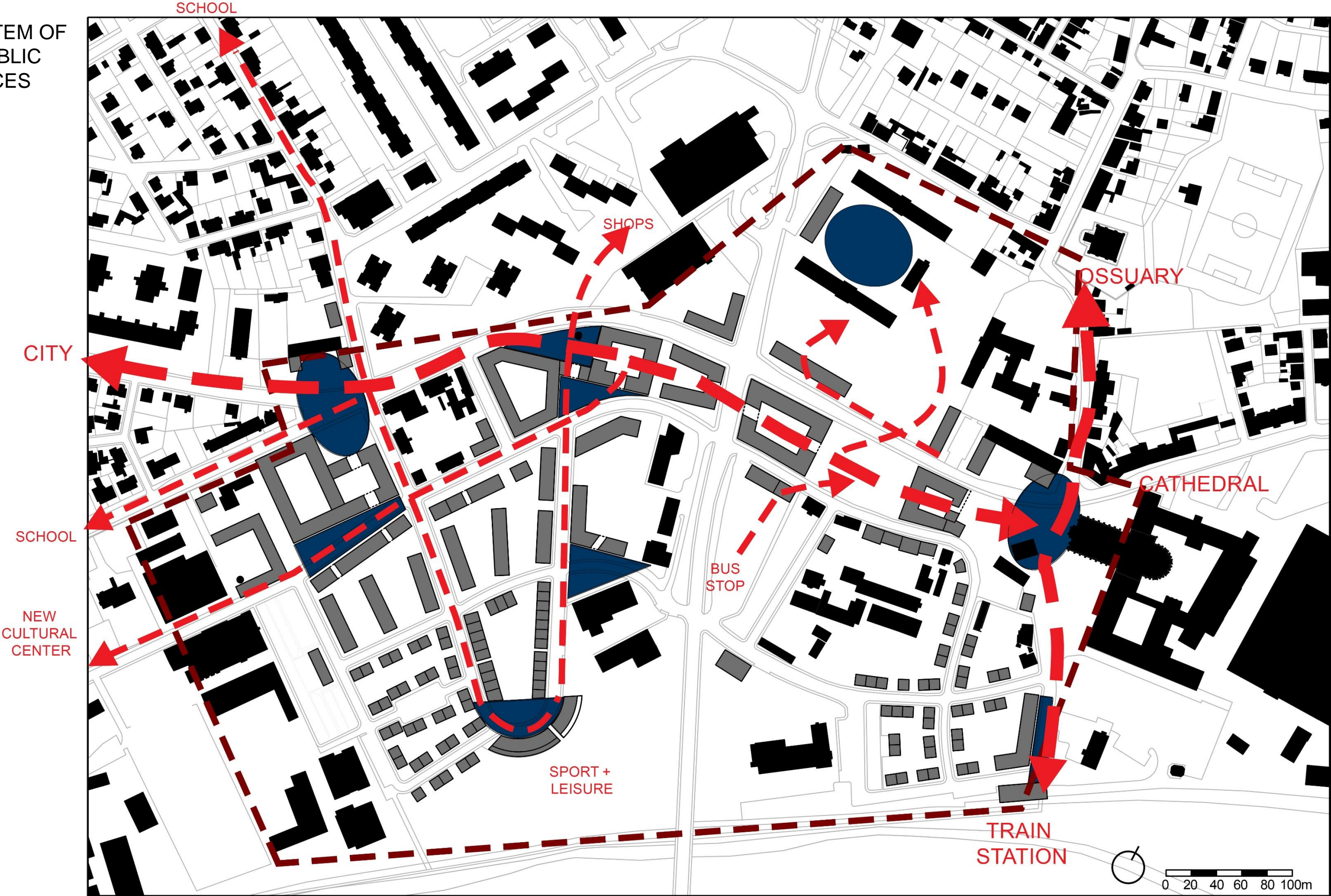


..... DOMINANT PEDESTRIAN ROUTE, PASSAGES ● TRAFFIC CALMING SHARED STREET ● PUBLIC SPACES CITY INSPIRATION

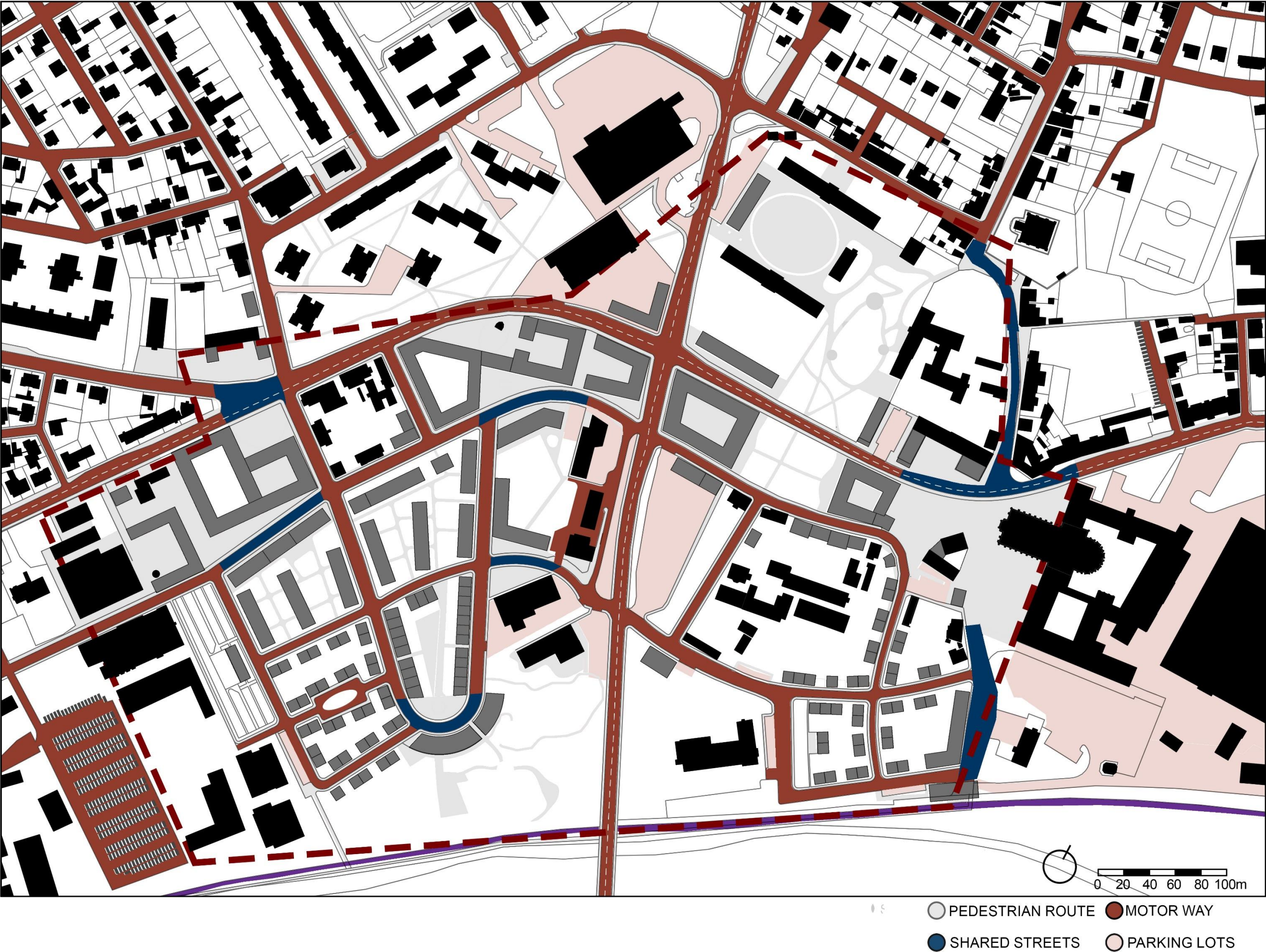
KUTNA HORA CITY
PUBLIC SPACES



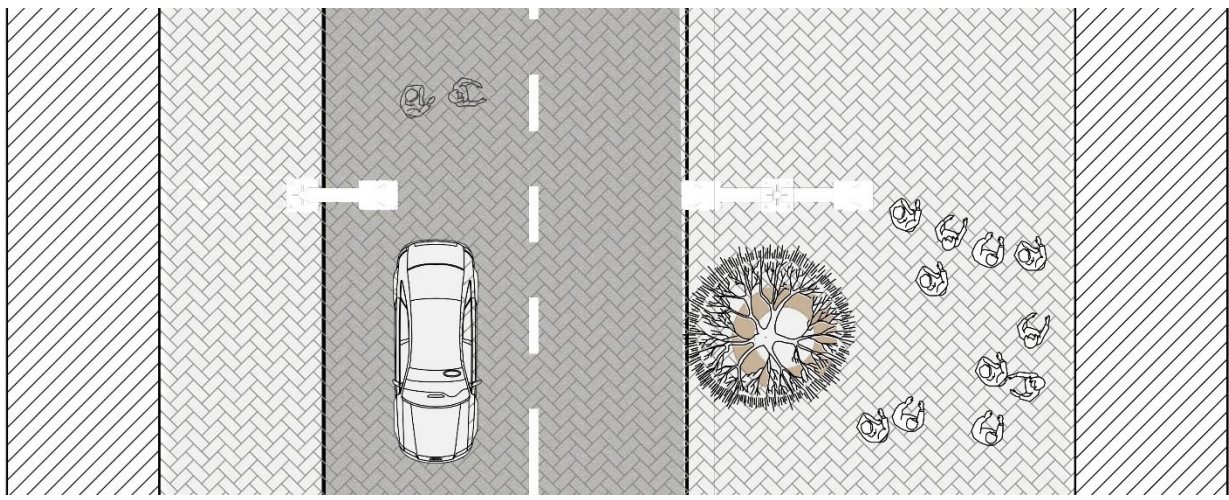
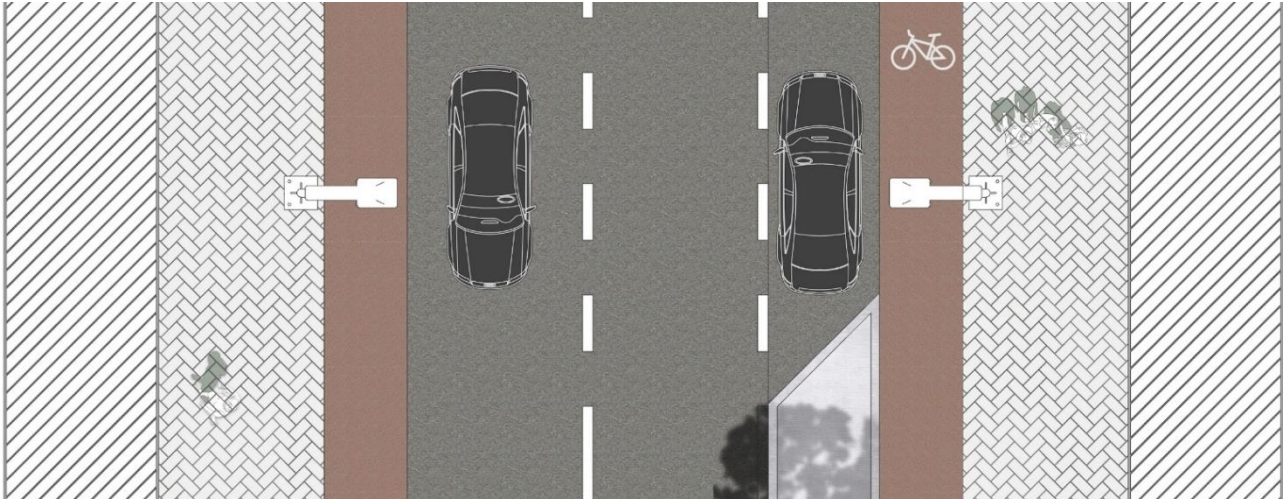
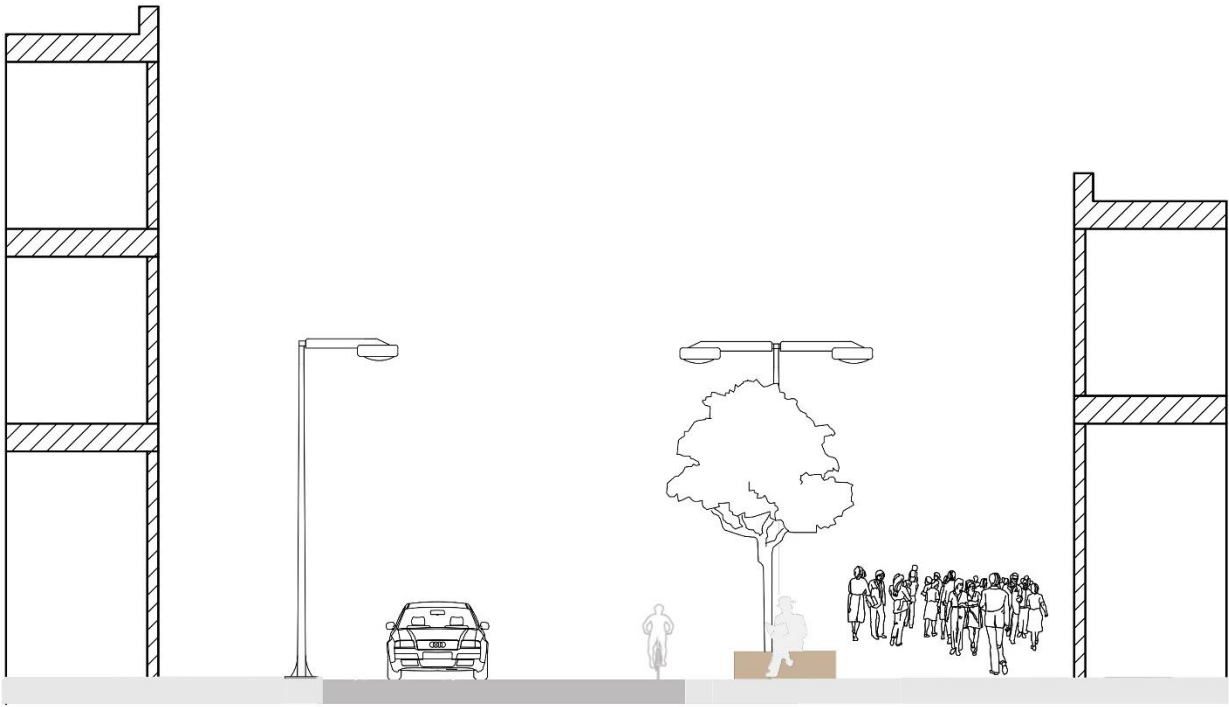
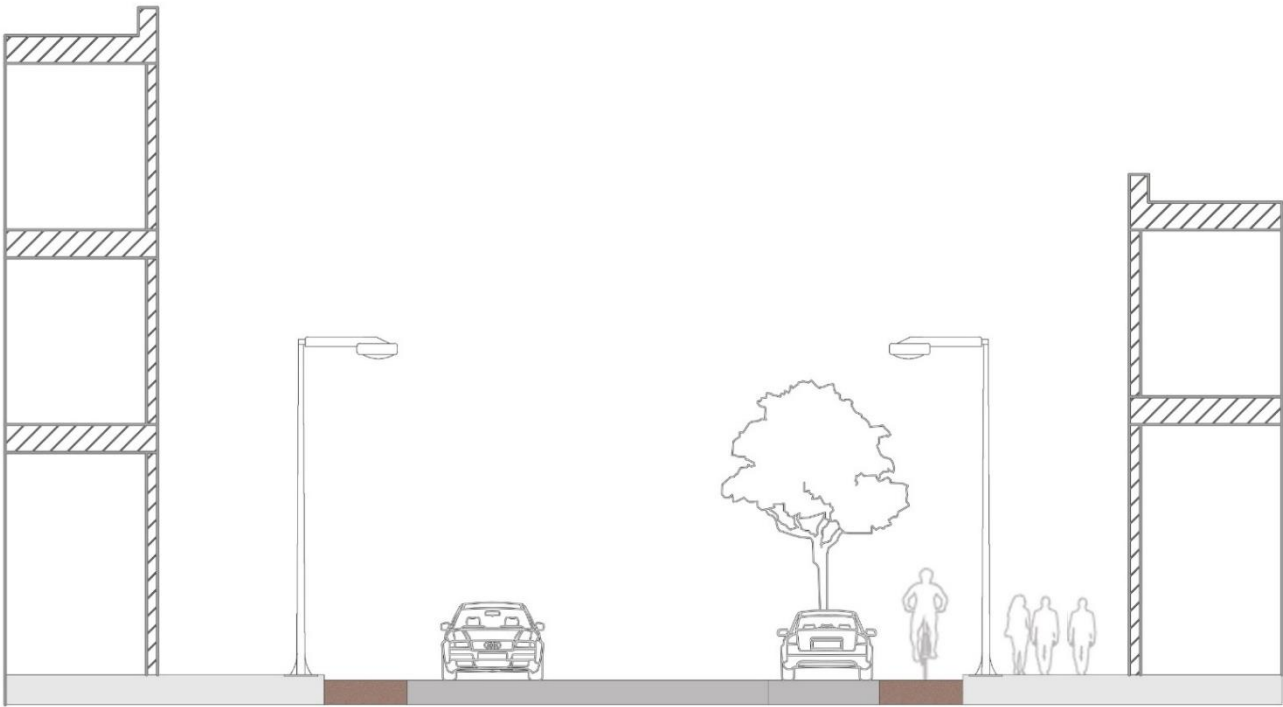
SYSTEM OF
A PUBLIC
SPACES



PROPOSED
CONNECTIONS



STREET PROFILES



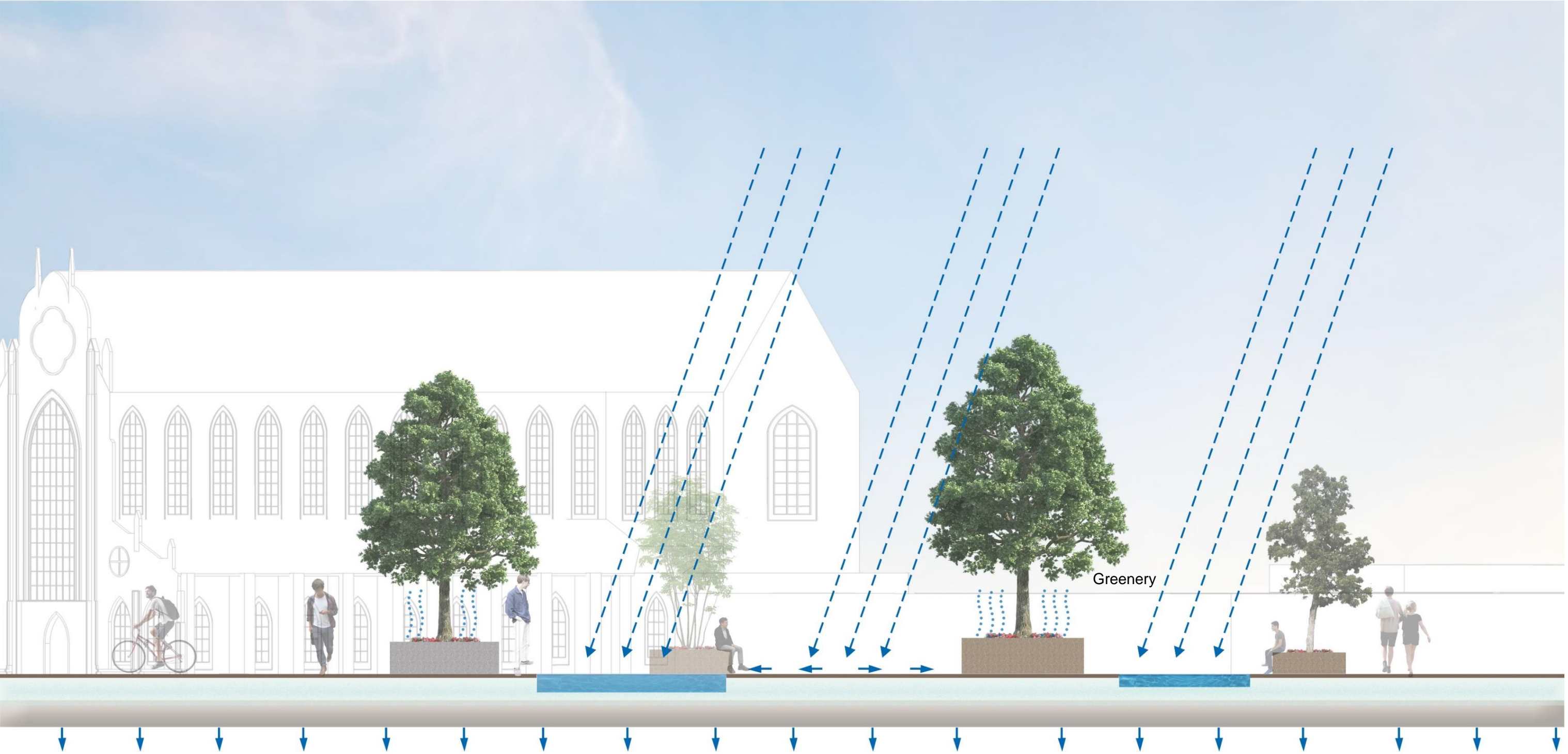
Street With Alley

Shared Street

PROPOSED
GREENERY



RAINWATER DIAGRAM



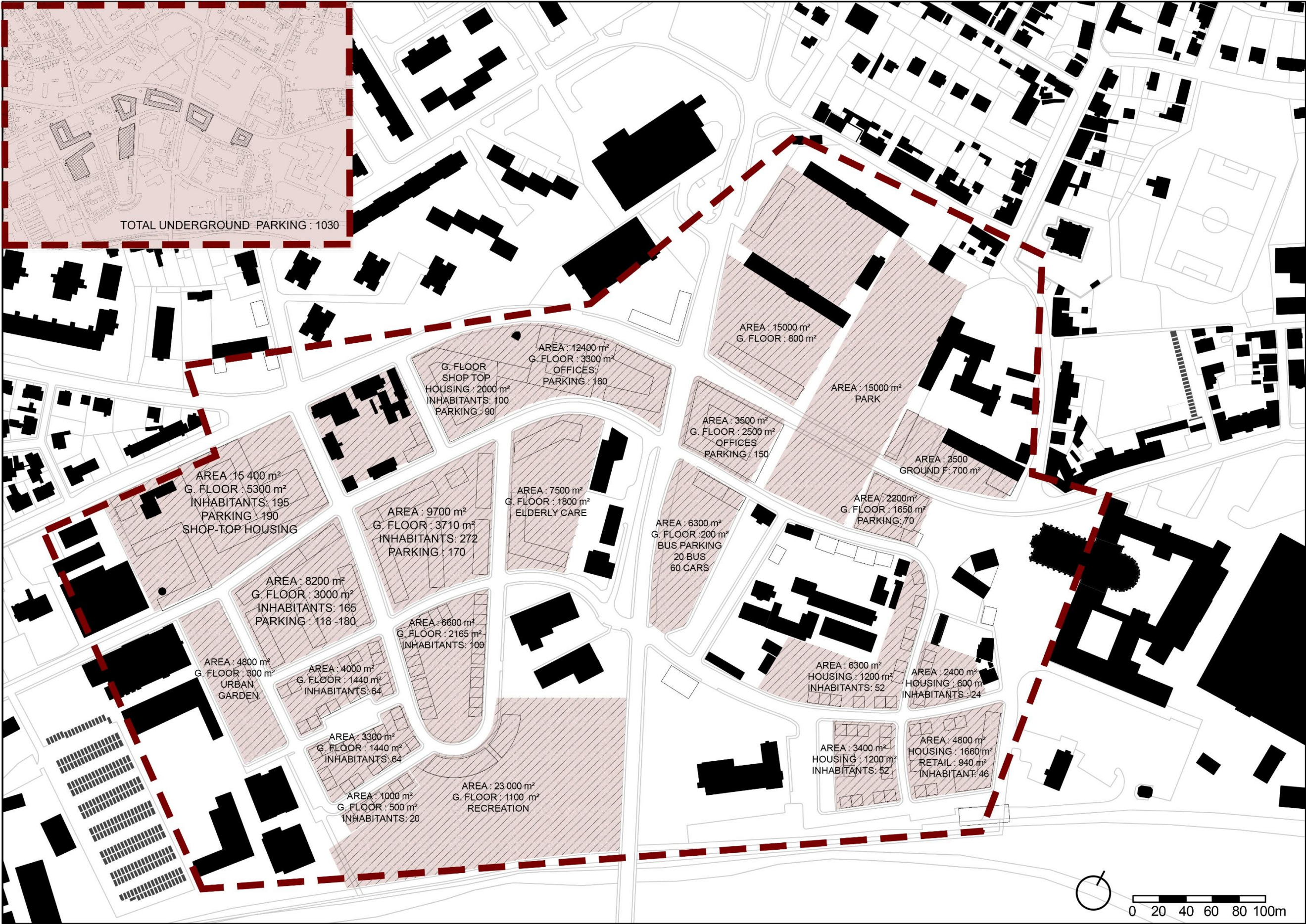
PROPOSED
FUNCTIONS

- STUDIOS +
ACCOMMODATION
- PERFORMING
ART CENTER
- ELECTRIC VEHICLE
CHARGING STATION
- FESTIVAL AREA
- PAVILION
- HOTEL
- RESTAURANT
- BREWERY MUSEUM
- BUS PARKING
- ELDERLY CARE .H.
- MARKET SQUARE
- CULTURAL CENTER
- HEALTH CARE
FACILITY
- GARDEN SHOP
- URBAN GARDEN
- SPORT + LEISURE
- TRAIN STATION



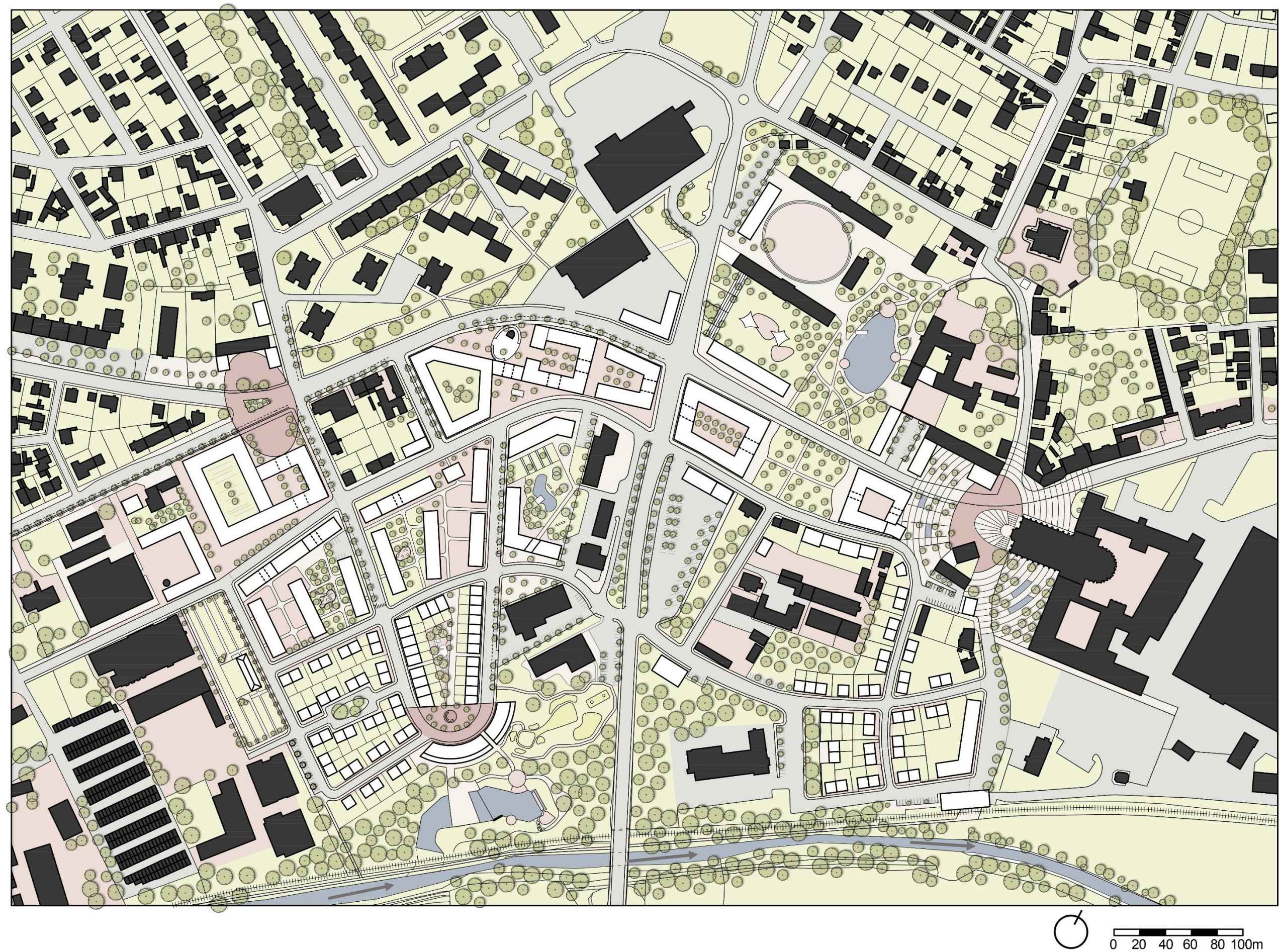
- SHOPS
- HOUSING
- HOTELS
- PRODUCTION
- RESTAURANT
- COMMERCIAL+OFFICES

NUMBERS OF
PROPOSAL



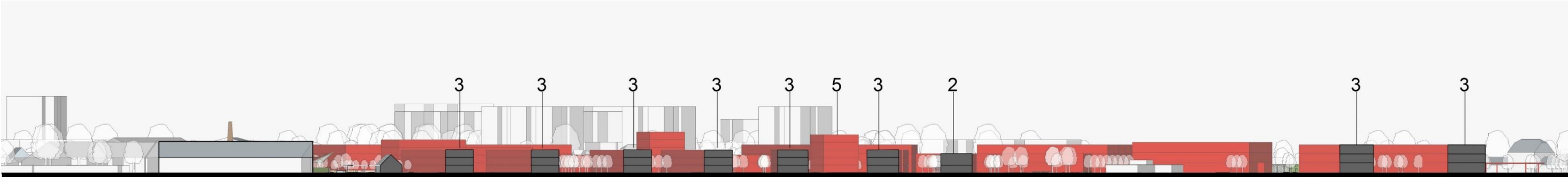
TOTAL AREA : 320 000 m² TOTAL RETAIL : 20 000 m² TOTAL HOUSING : 24 000 m²
TOTAL INHABITANTS: 1200 PARKING LOTS : 450

PROPOSAL

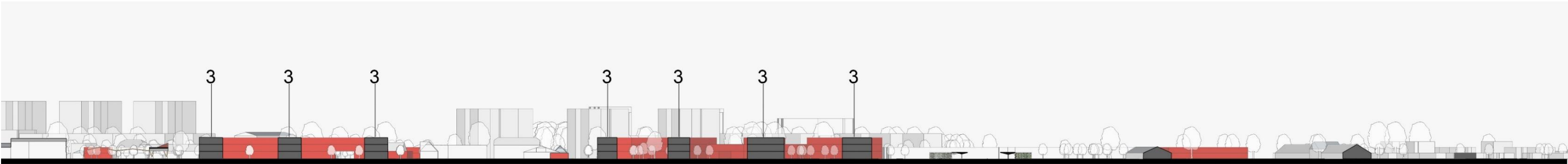


SECTIONS

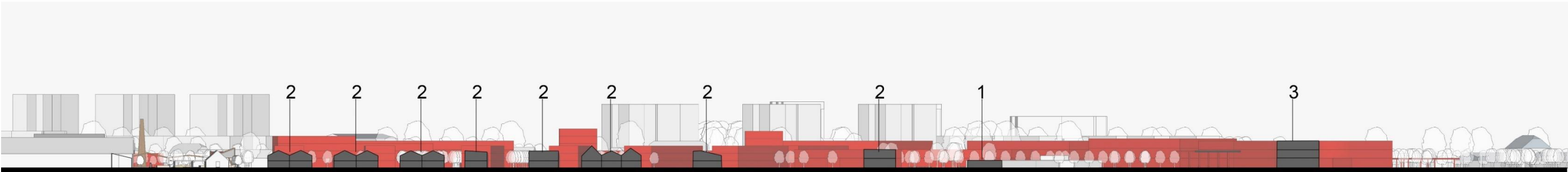
SECTION 1
SECTION 2
SECTION 3



SECTION 2



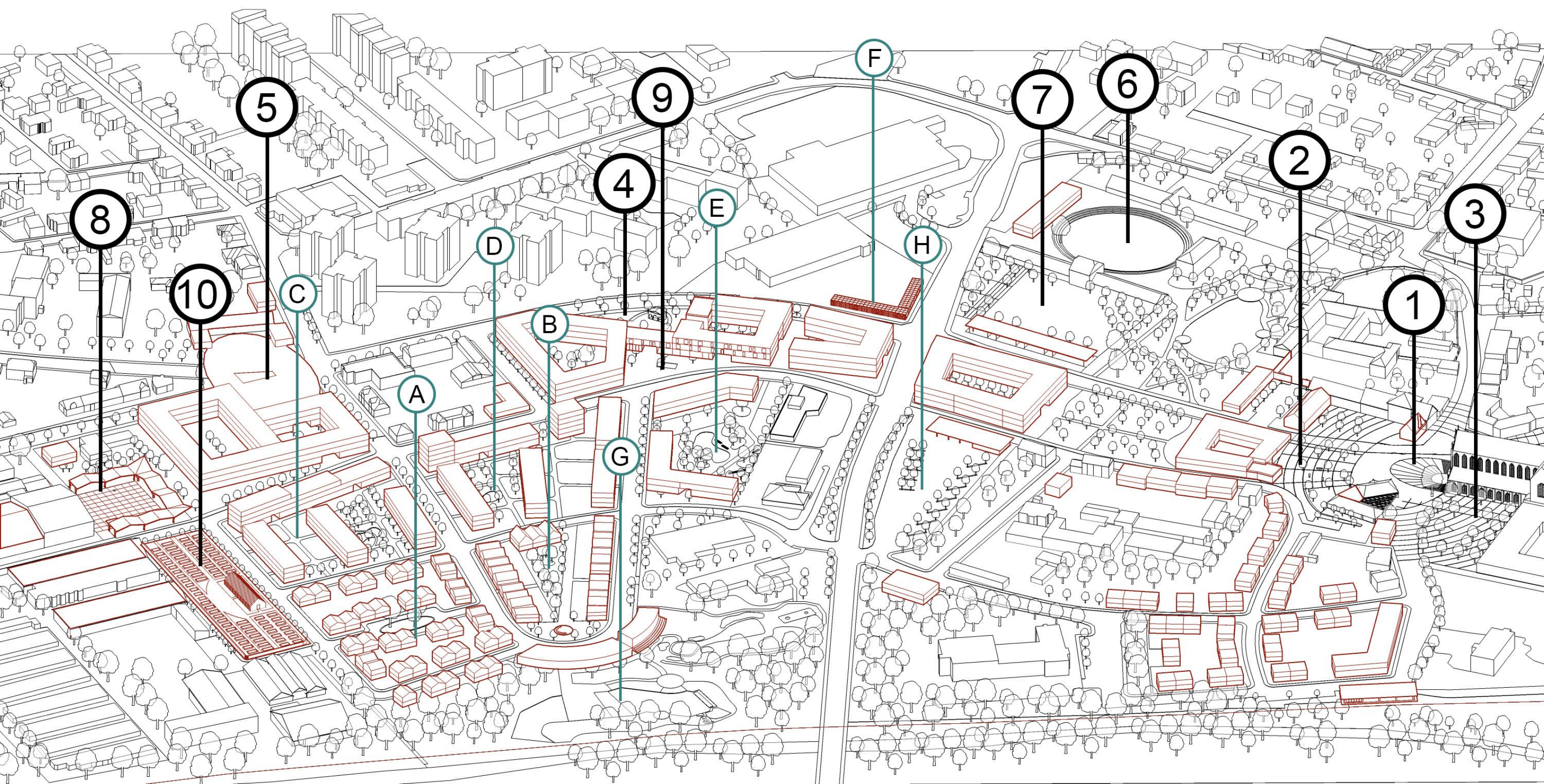
SECTION 1



SECTION 3



AXONOTMETRIC
DIAGRAM



NO: 1 ' CHURCH SQUARE



EXISTING SITUATION



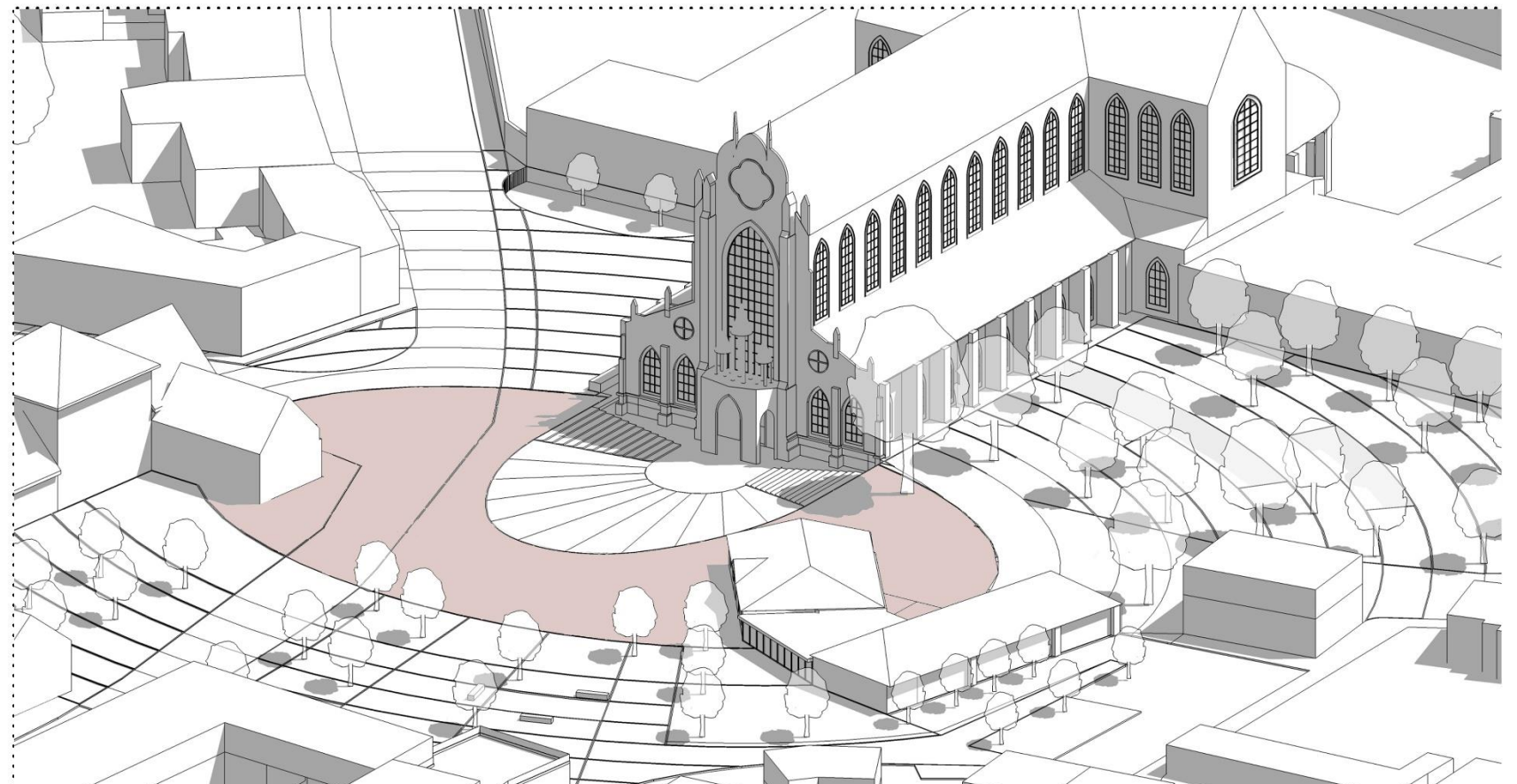
SMALL GRANITE TILES, KUTNA HORA



SIENA, ITALY



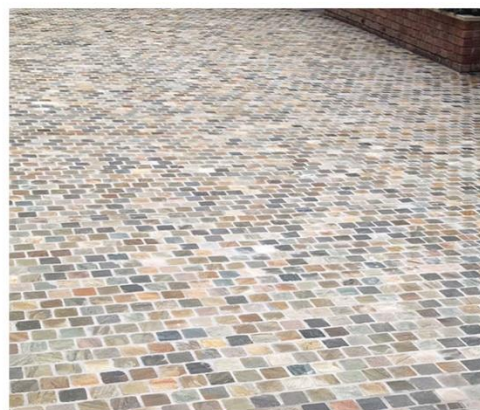
BAHNHOFPLATZ AACHEN/ GERMANY



NO: 2 ' VIEW FROM THE CHURCH SQUARE '



BENCH



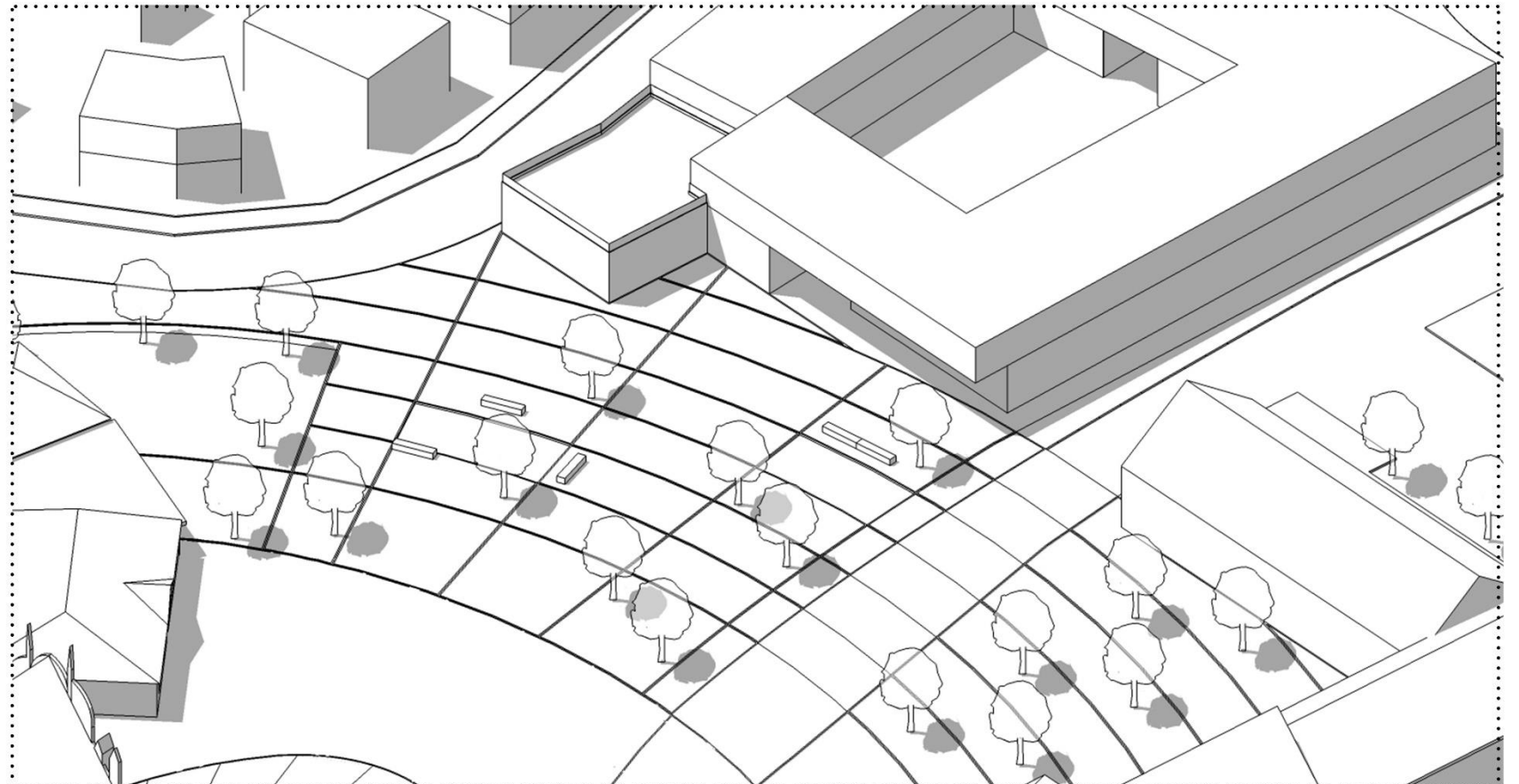
COBBLE AND SANDSTONE TILES



WATER FEATURES



PALACKÉHO NÁMĚSTÍ, KUTNÁ HORA



NO: 3 ' CHURCH ORCHARDS



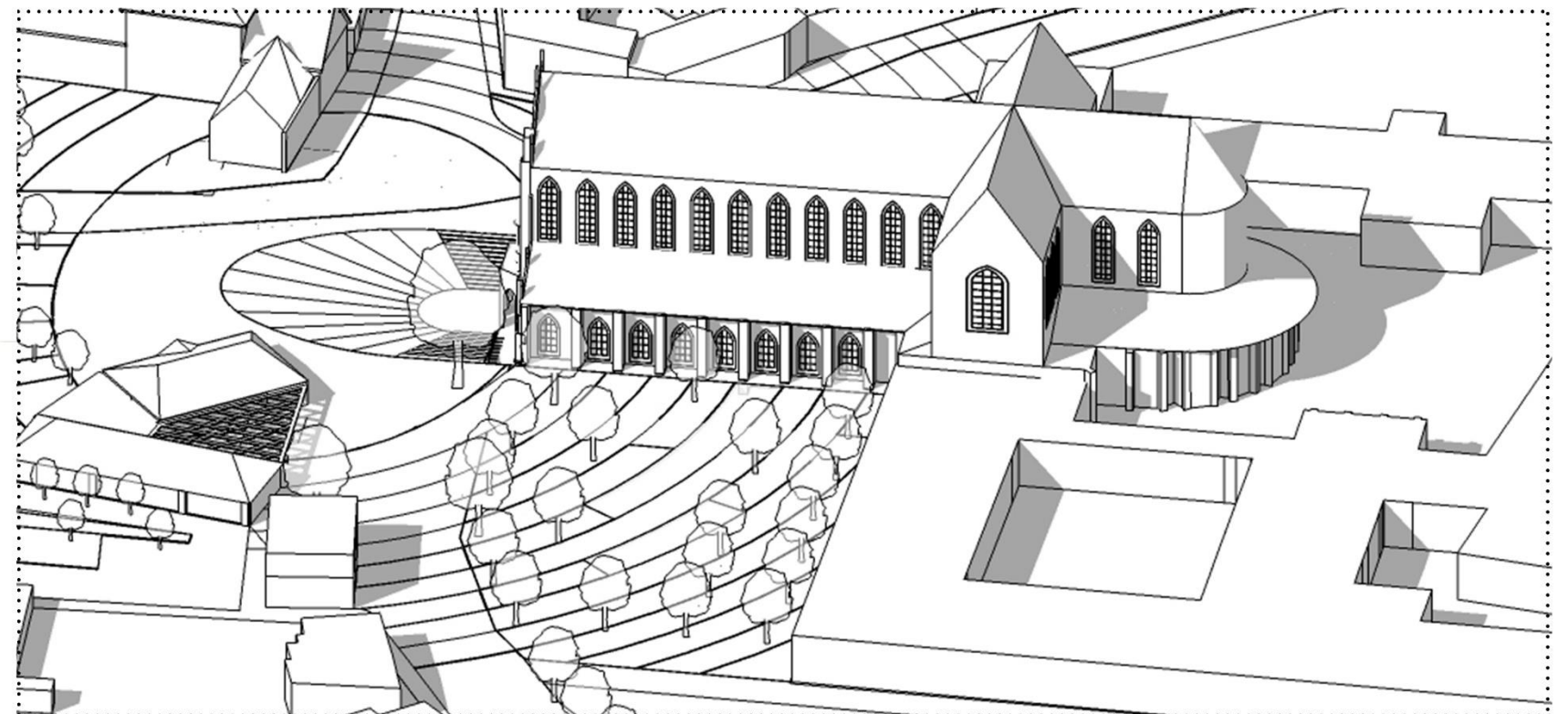
EXISTING SITUATION



TREE BENCH



TREE, PAVING EXAMPLE



NO: 4 CHAPEL PUBLIC SPACE



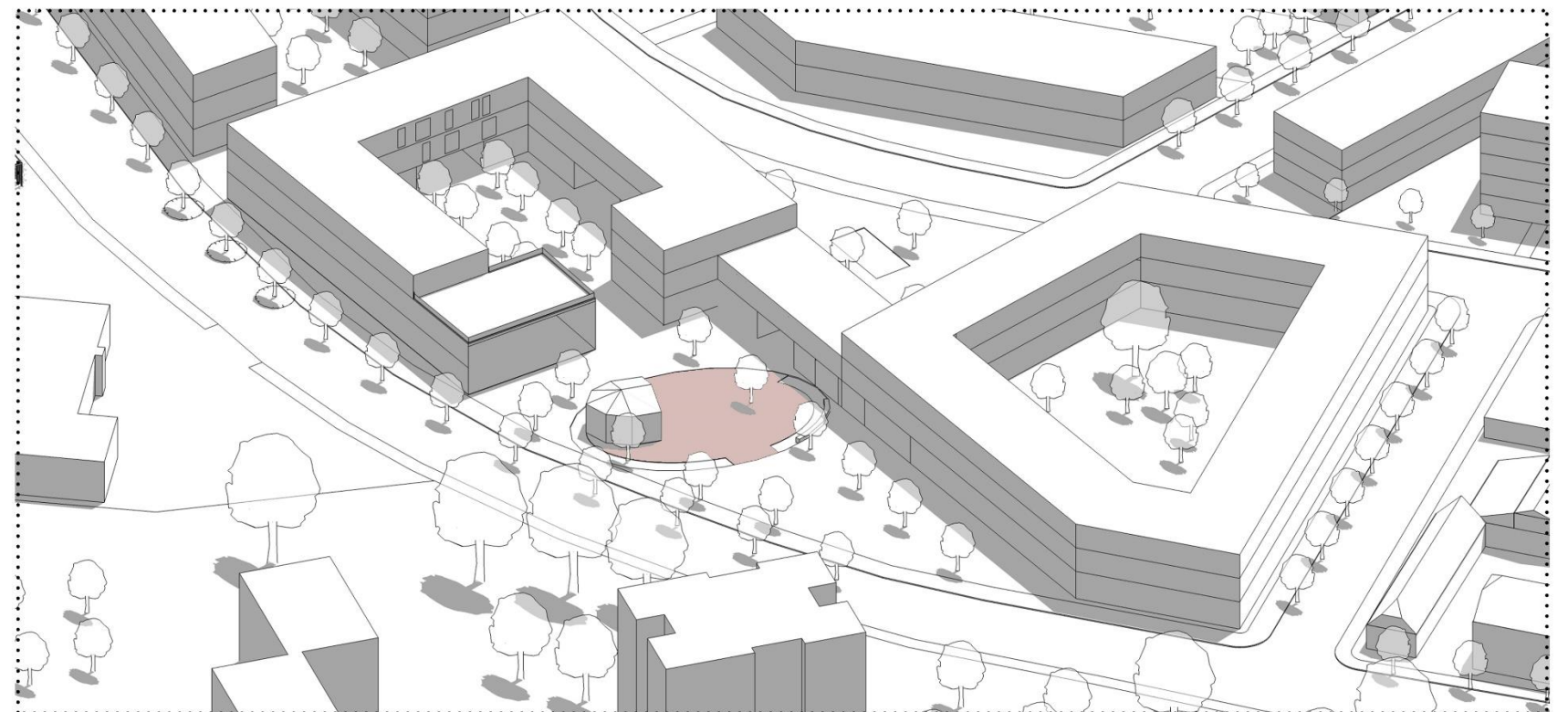
EXISTING SITUATION



TREE BENCH



MEDIUM SANDSTONE, KUTNA HORA



NO: 5 ' PUBLIC SPACE NEXT TO THE CHAPEL '



COBBLESTONE PAVING



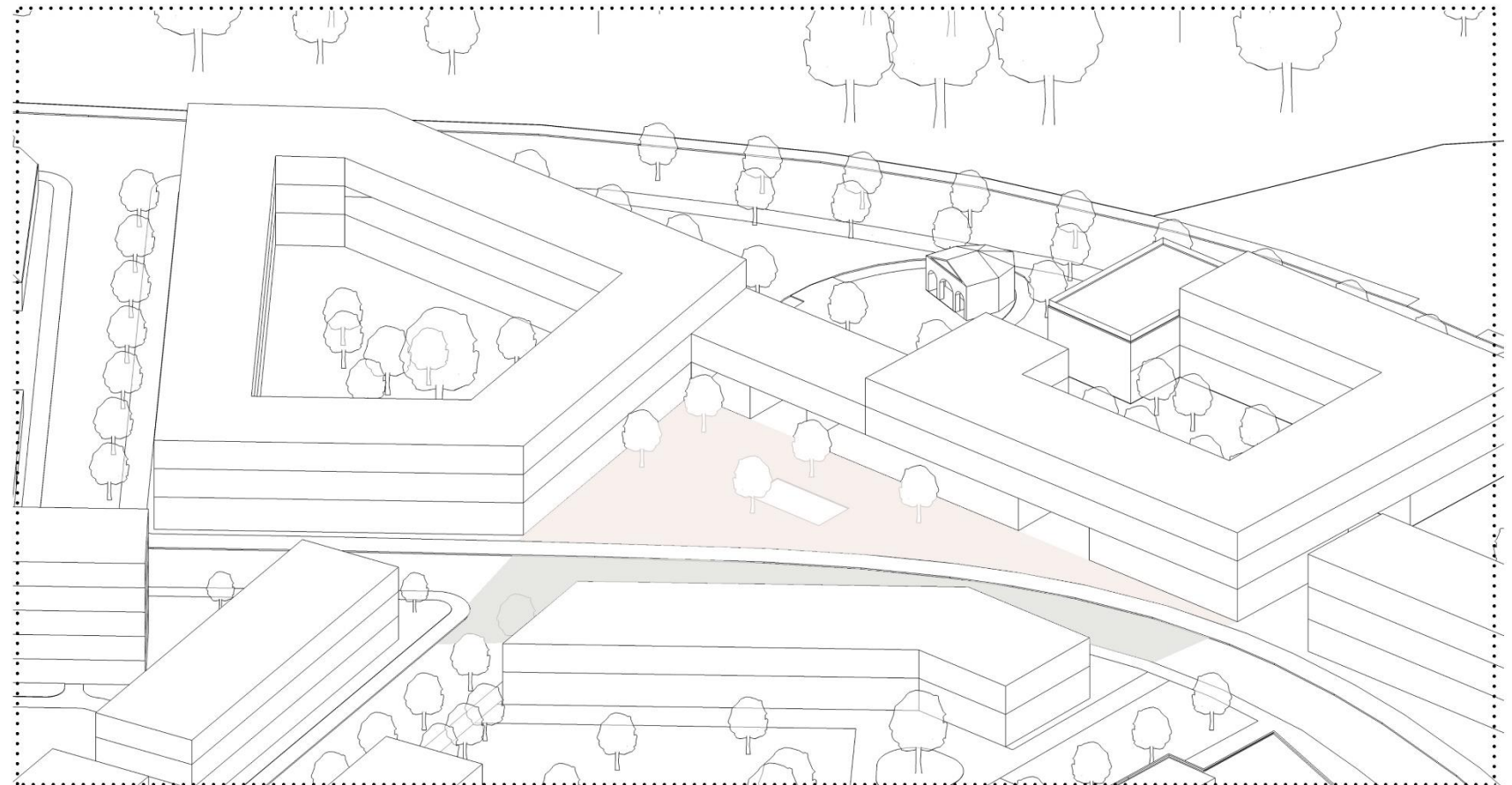
PASSAGES



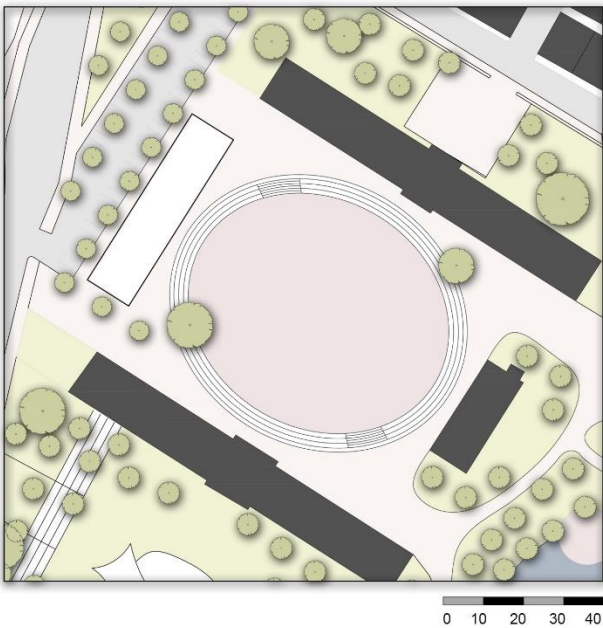
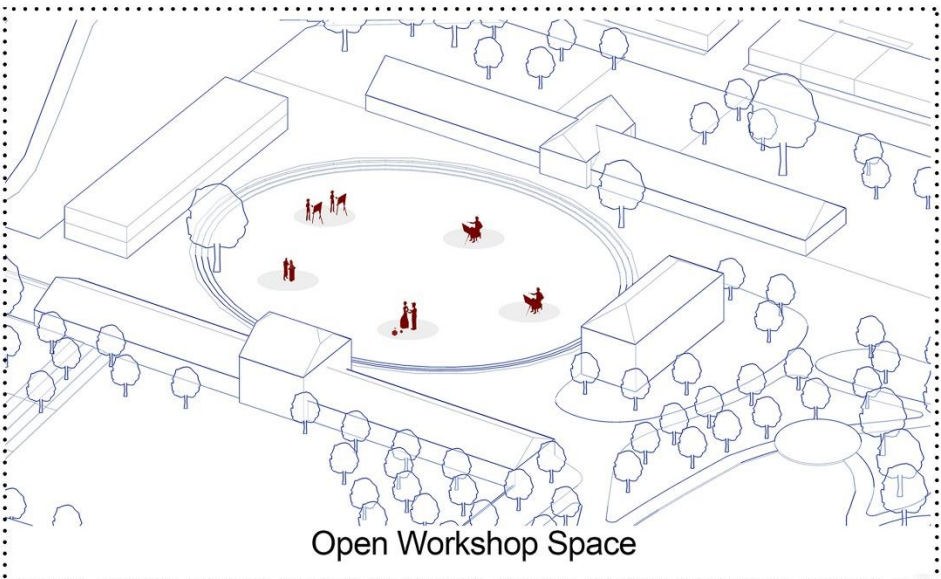
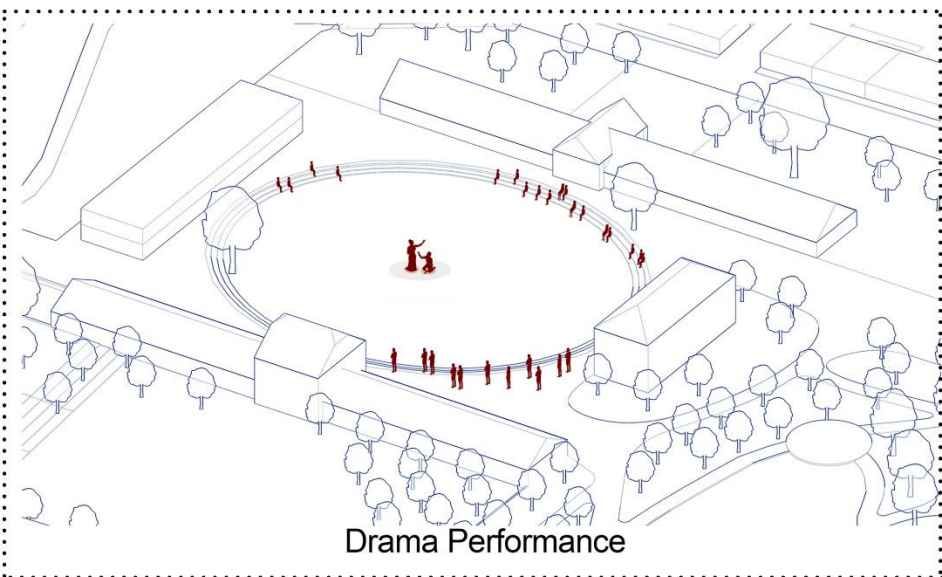
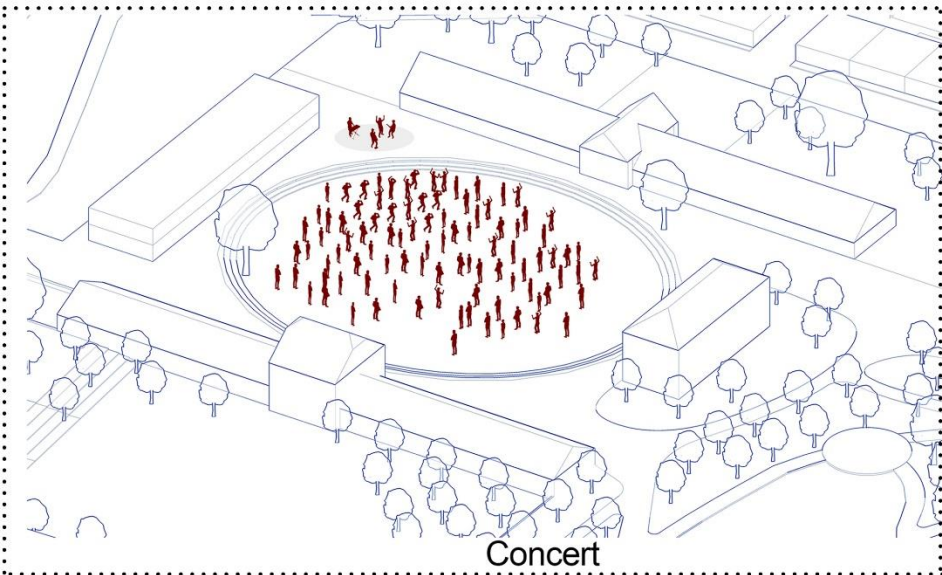
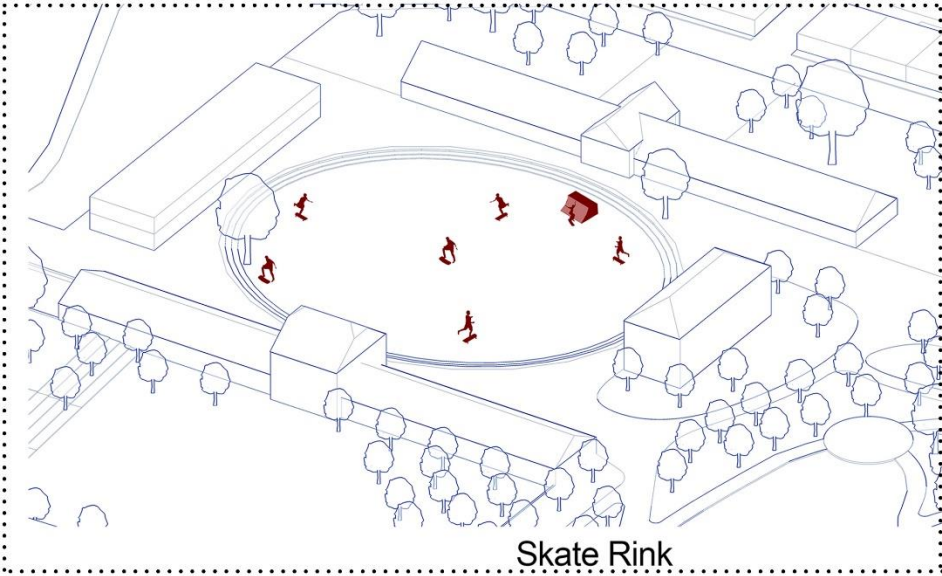
SCHMALKALDEN, GERMANY



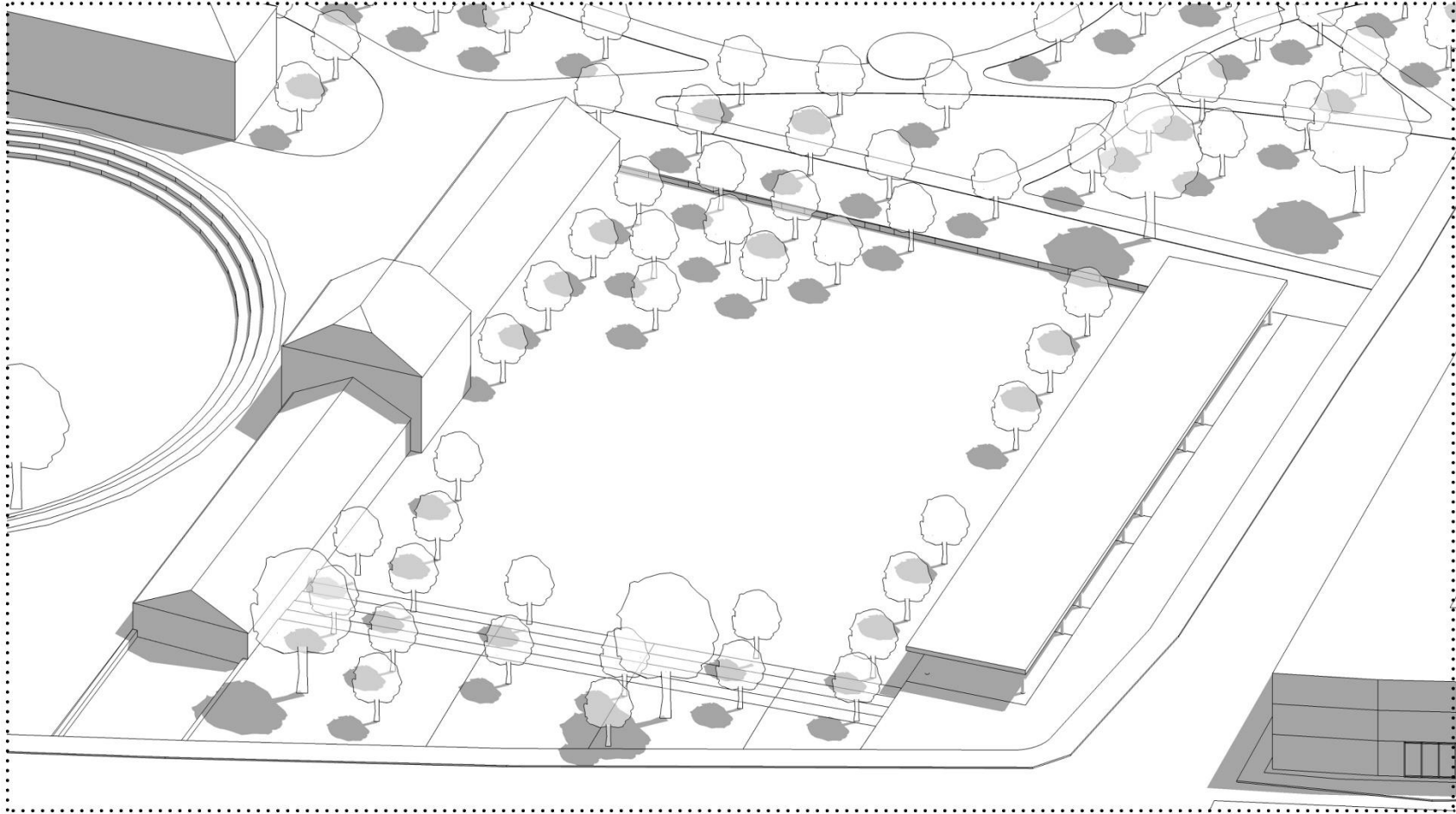
UNGELT, PRAGUE



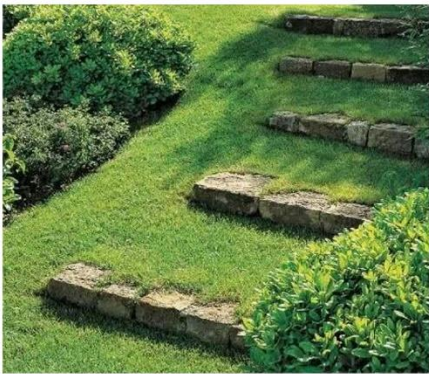
NO: 6 ‘ PERFORMING ART CENTER ‘



NO: 7 ' FESTIVAL AREA + PAVILLION '



FINE GRAVEL



SANDSTONE STAIRS

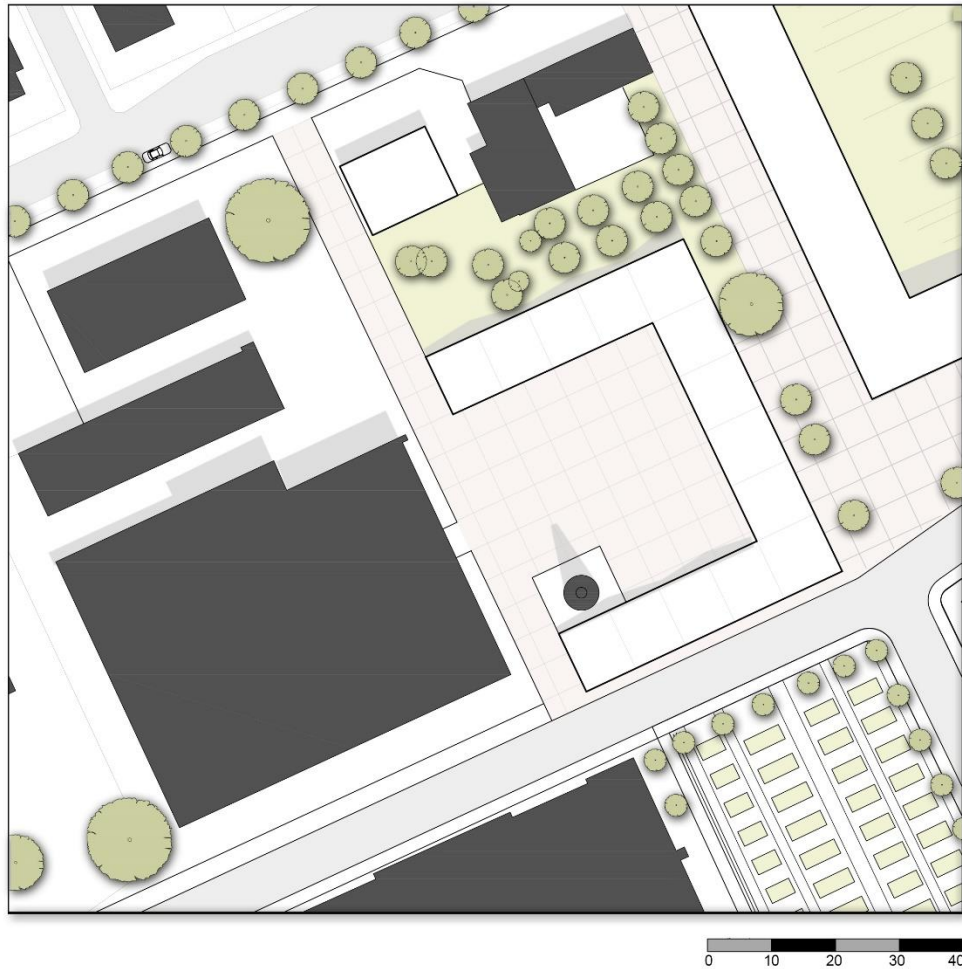


FAIRS + CELEBRATIONS



PAVILLION

NO: 8 ' MARKET SQUARE '



CAMBRIDGE MARKET SQUARE



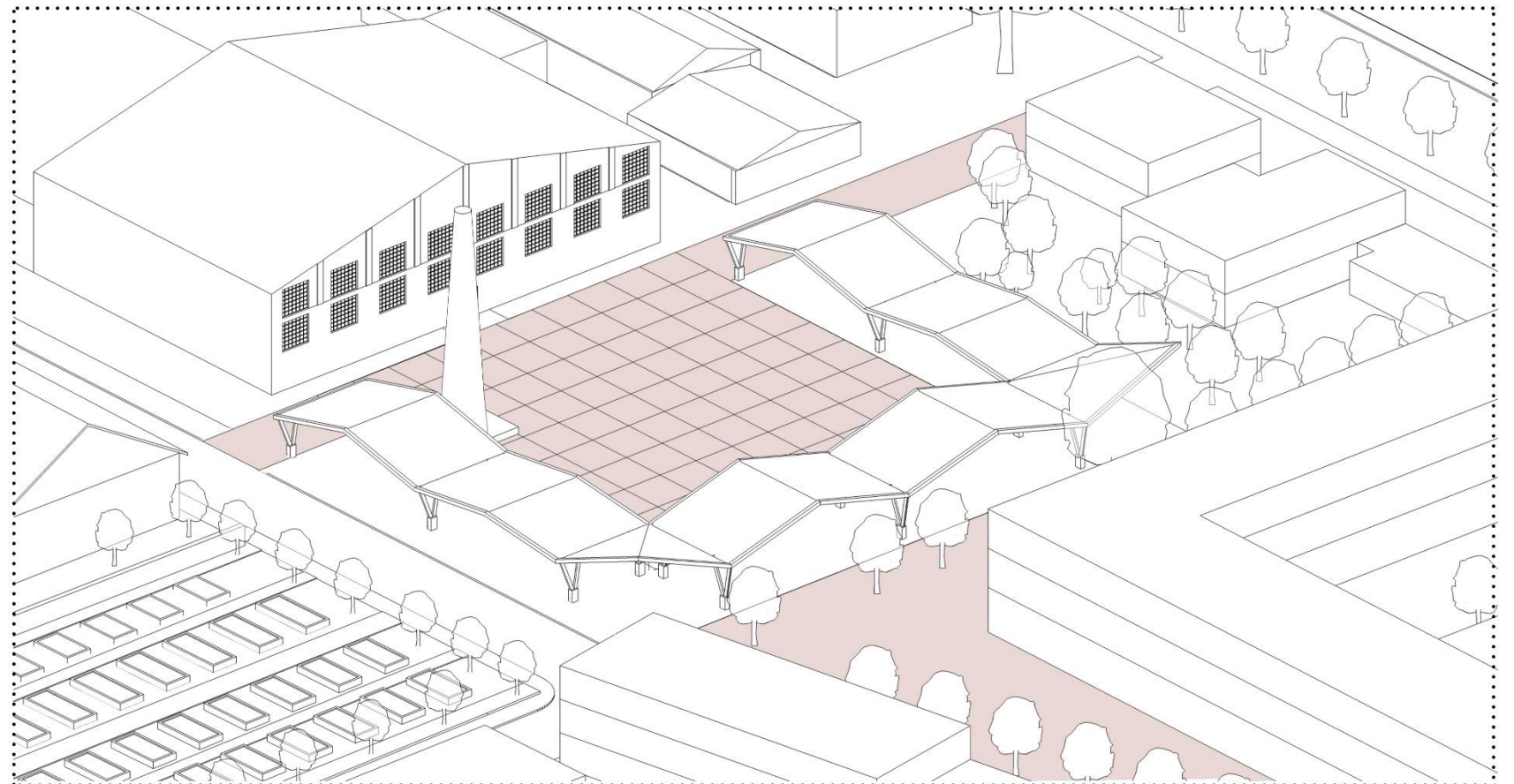
XIAFU FARMERS' MARKET / BENGIO STUDIO



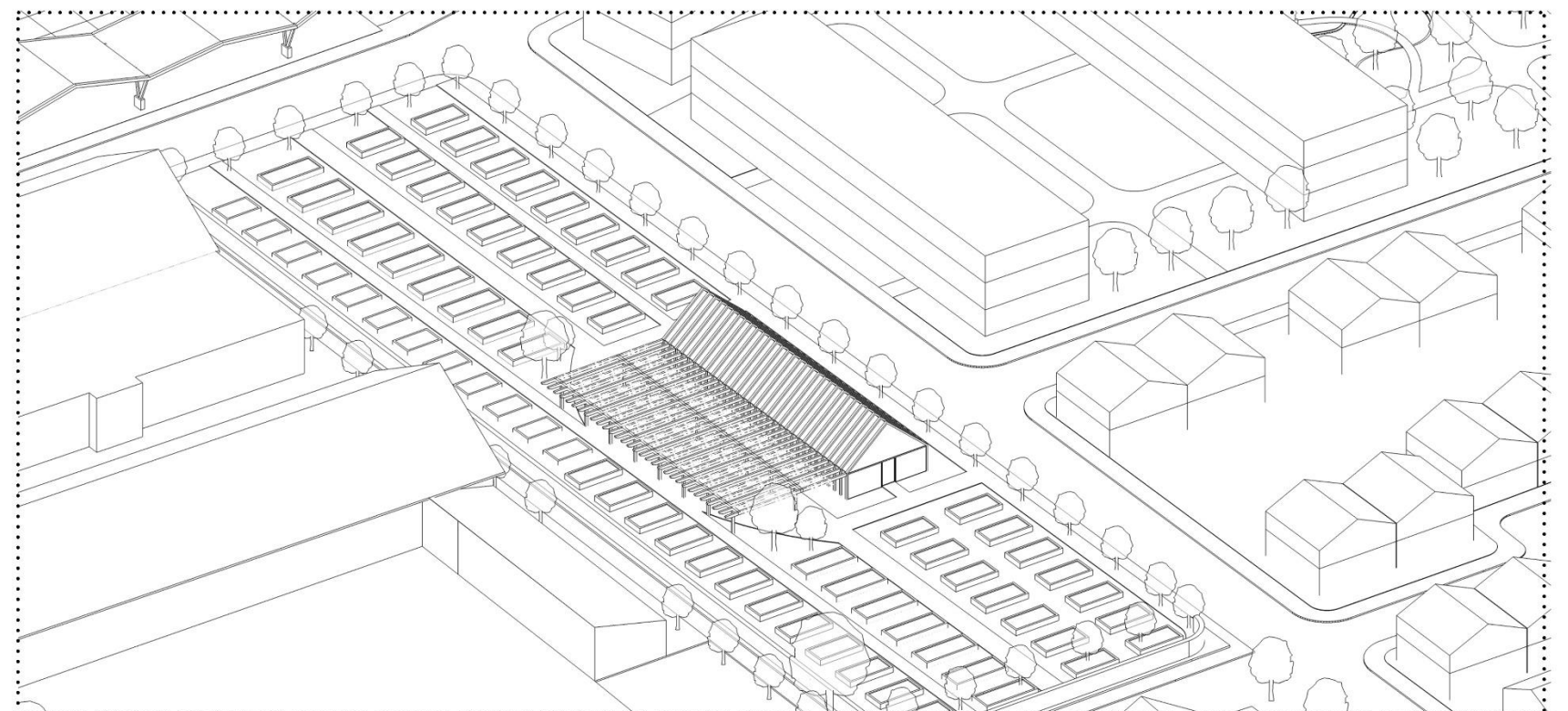
FENIX FOOD FACTORY, ROTTERDAM



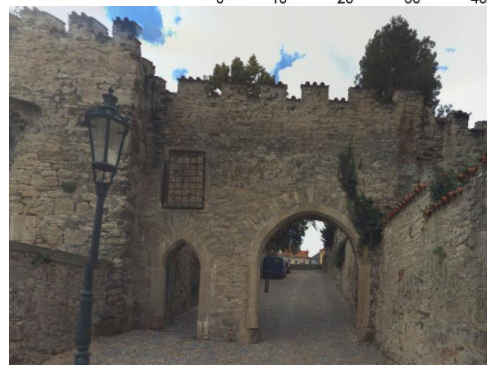
FENIX FOOD FACTORY, ROTTERDAM



NO: 9 ' URBAN GARDEN '



NO: 10 ' COMMERCIAL AREA '



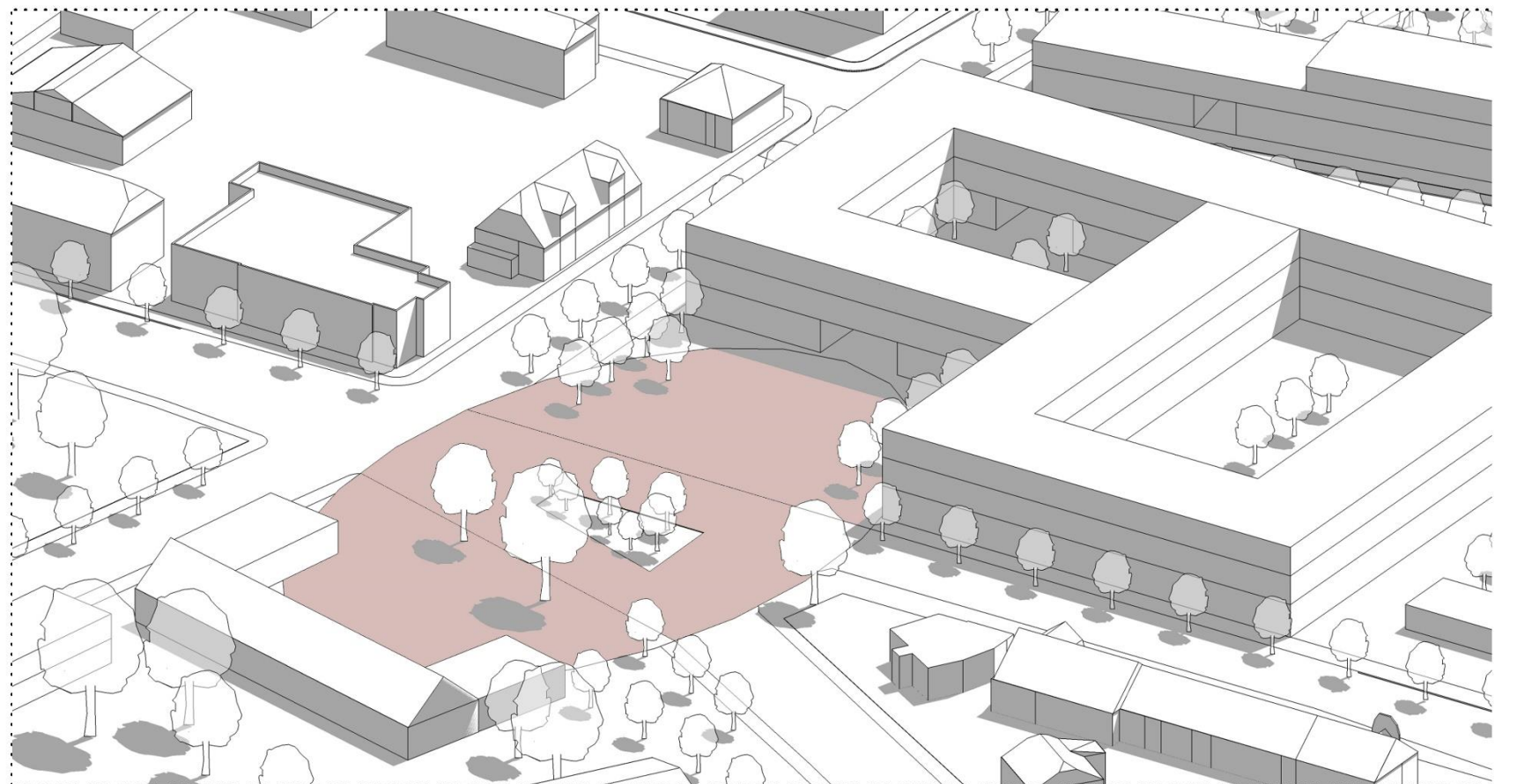
KUTNA HORA PUBLIC SPACES



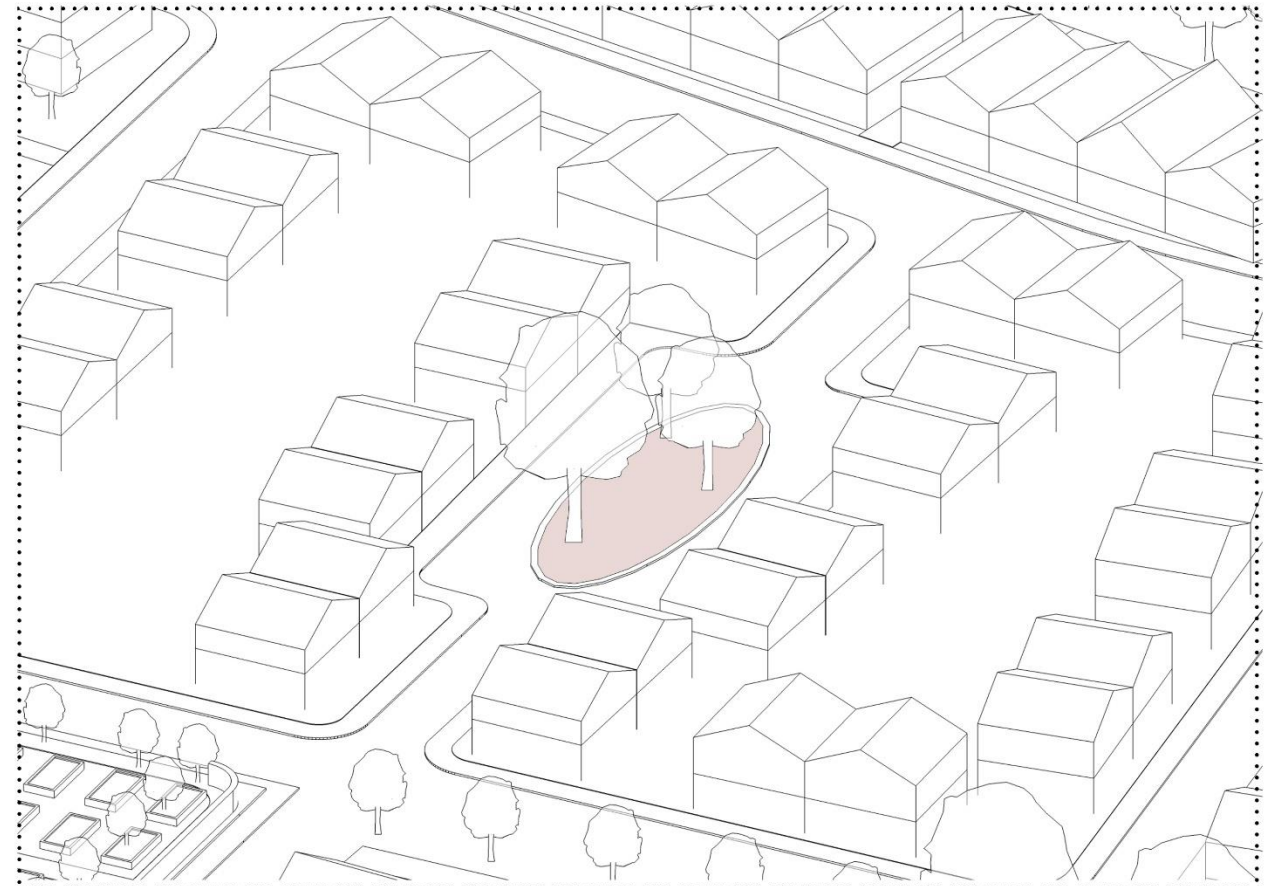
SHOP TOP HOUSING EXAMPLE



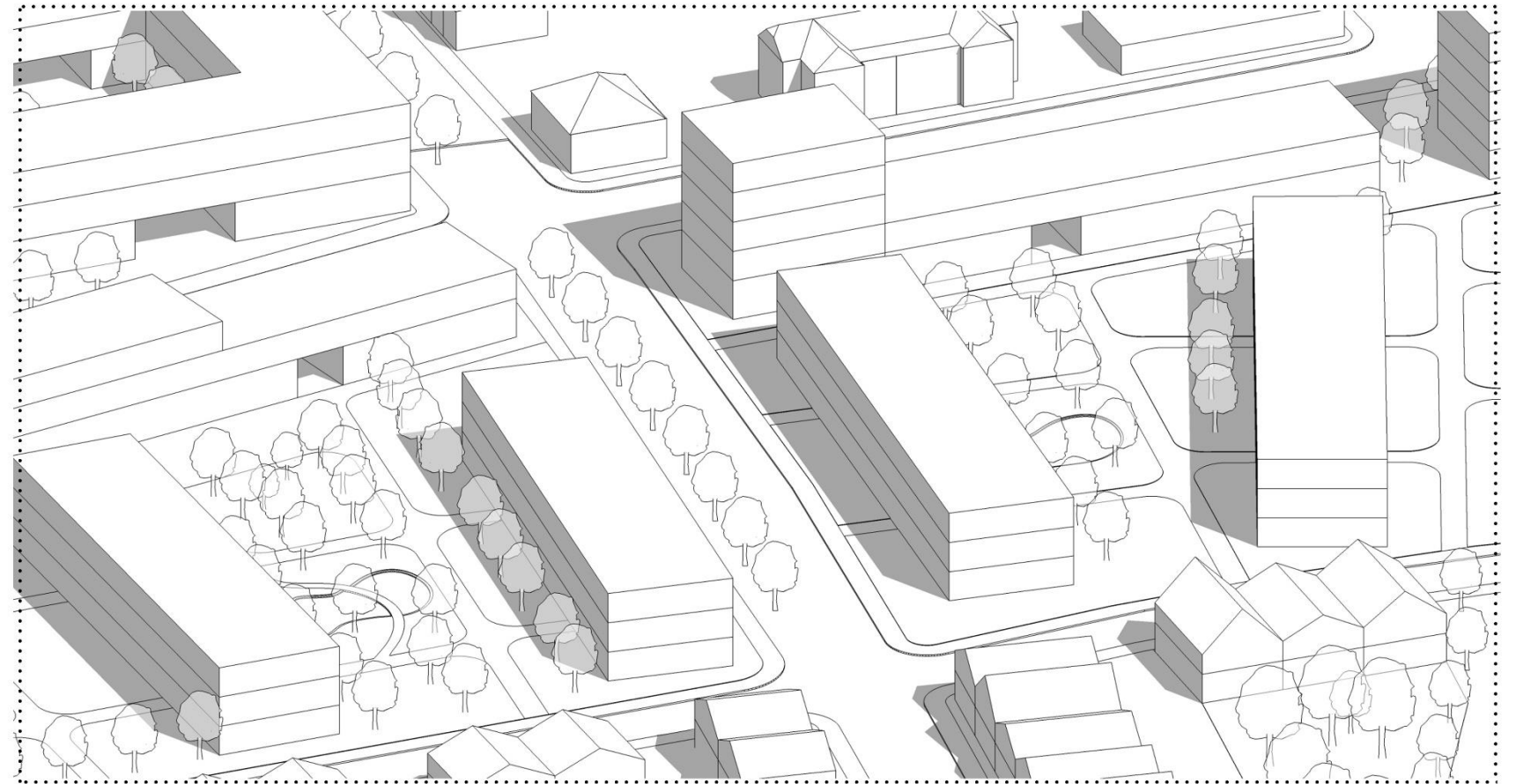
STREETS WITH ALLEY



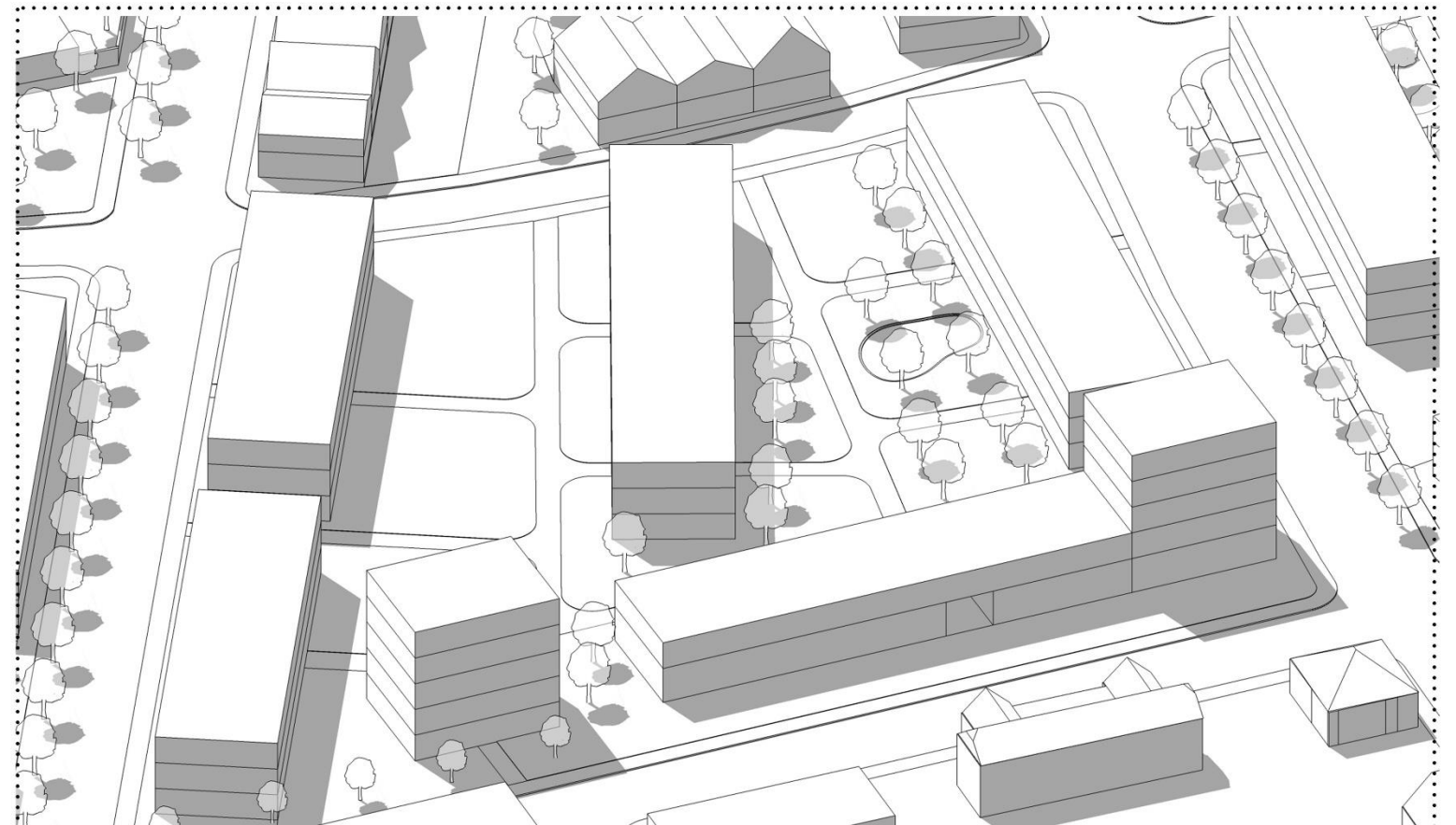
A – B ‘ ROW + TWIN HOUSES ‘



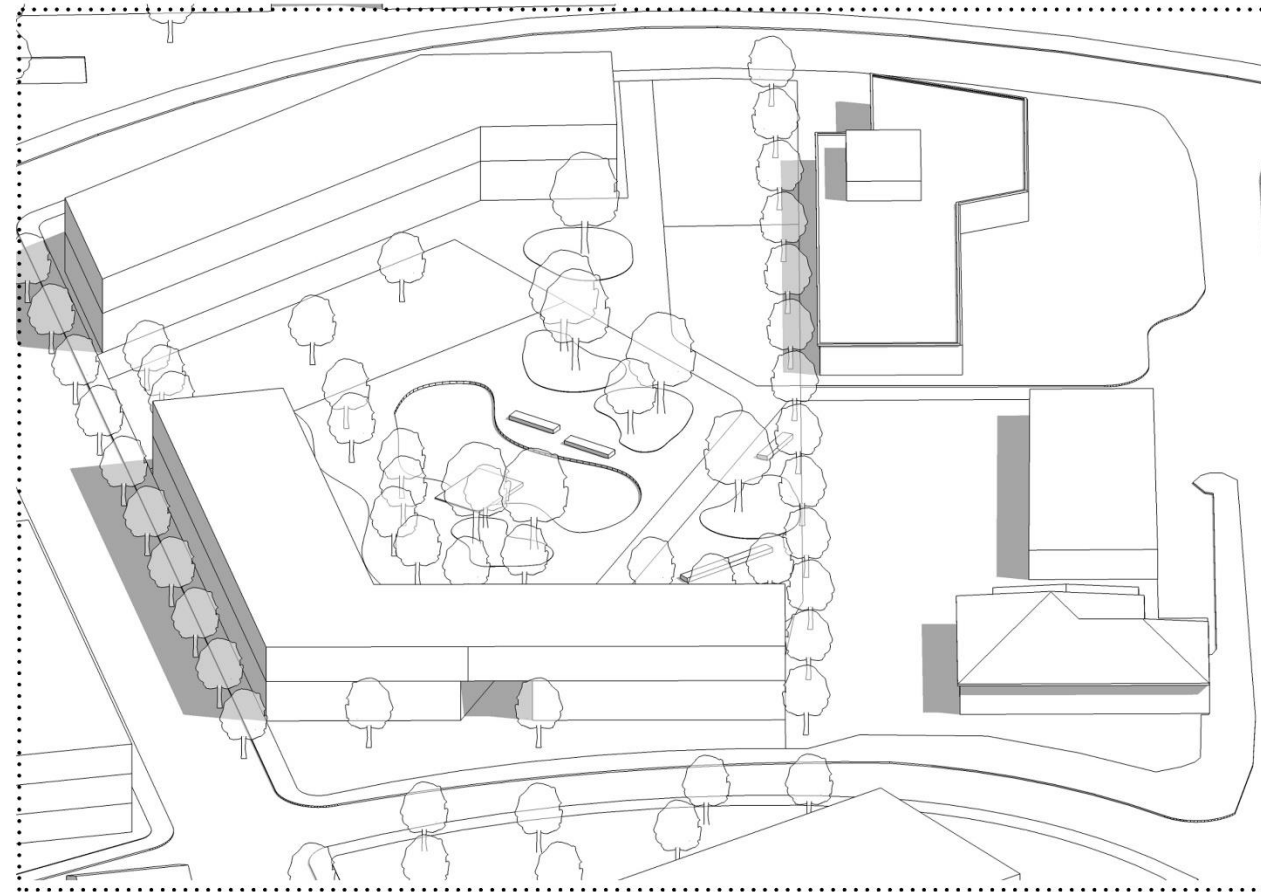
C – D ' BLOCK OF FLATS '



ATMOSPHERE



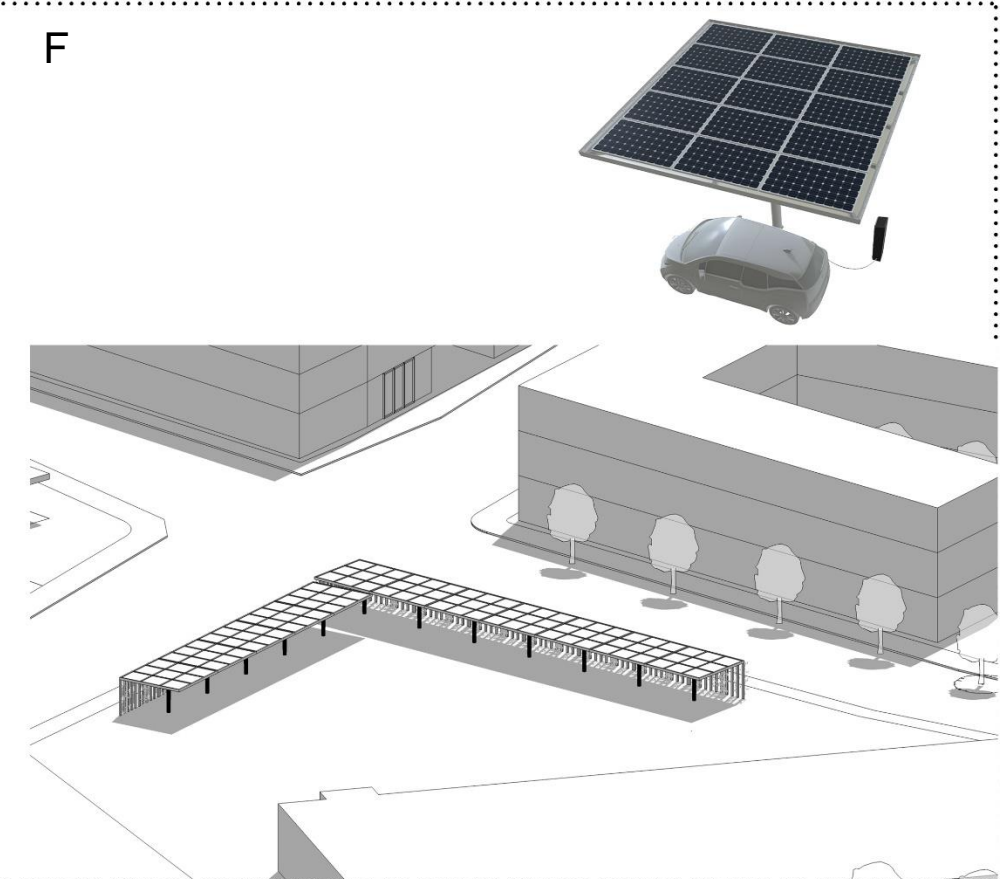
E 'NURSING HOME'



0 10 20 30 40



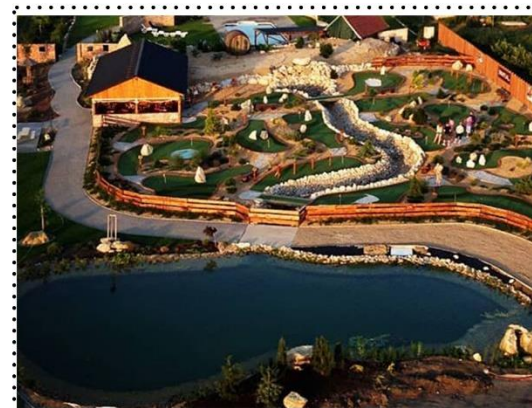
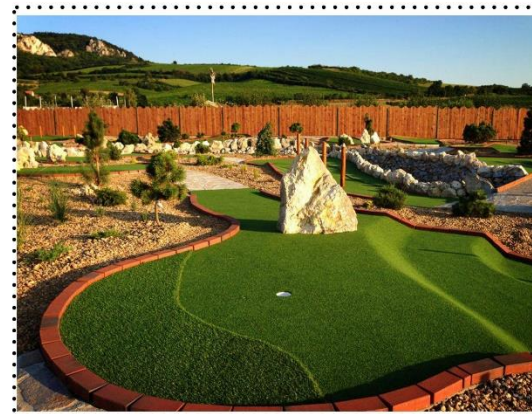
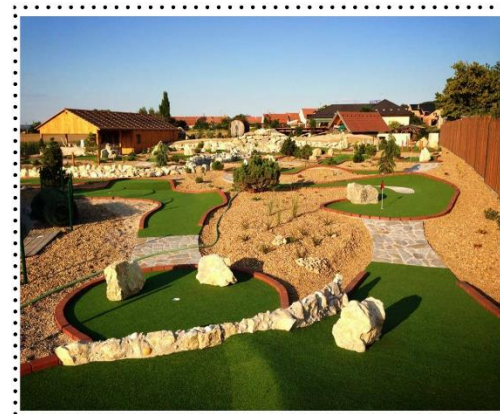
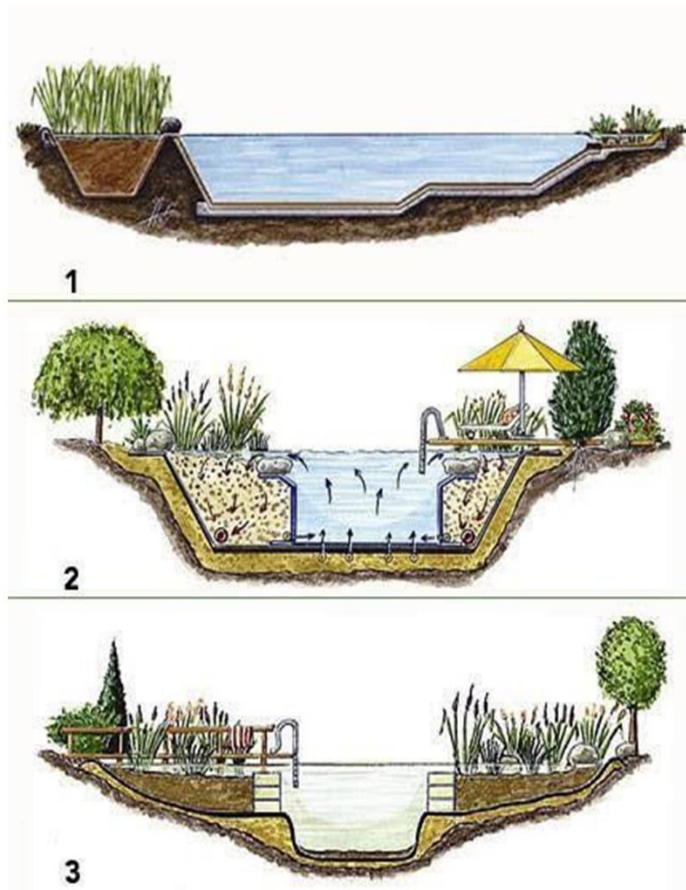
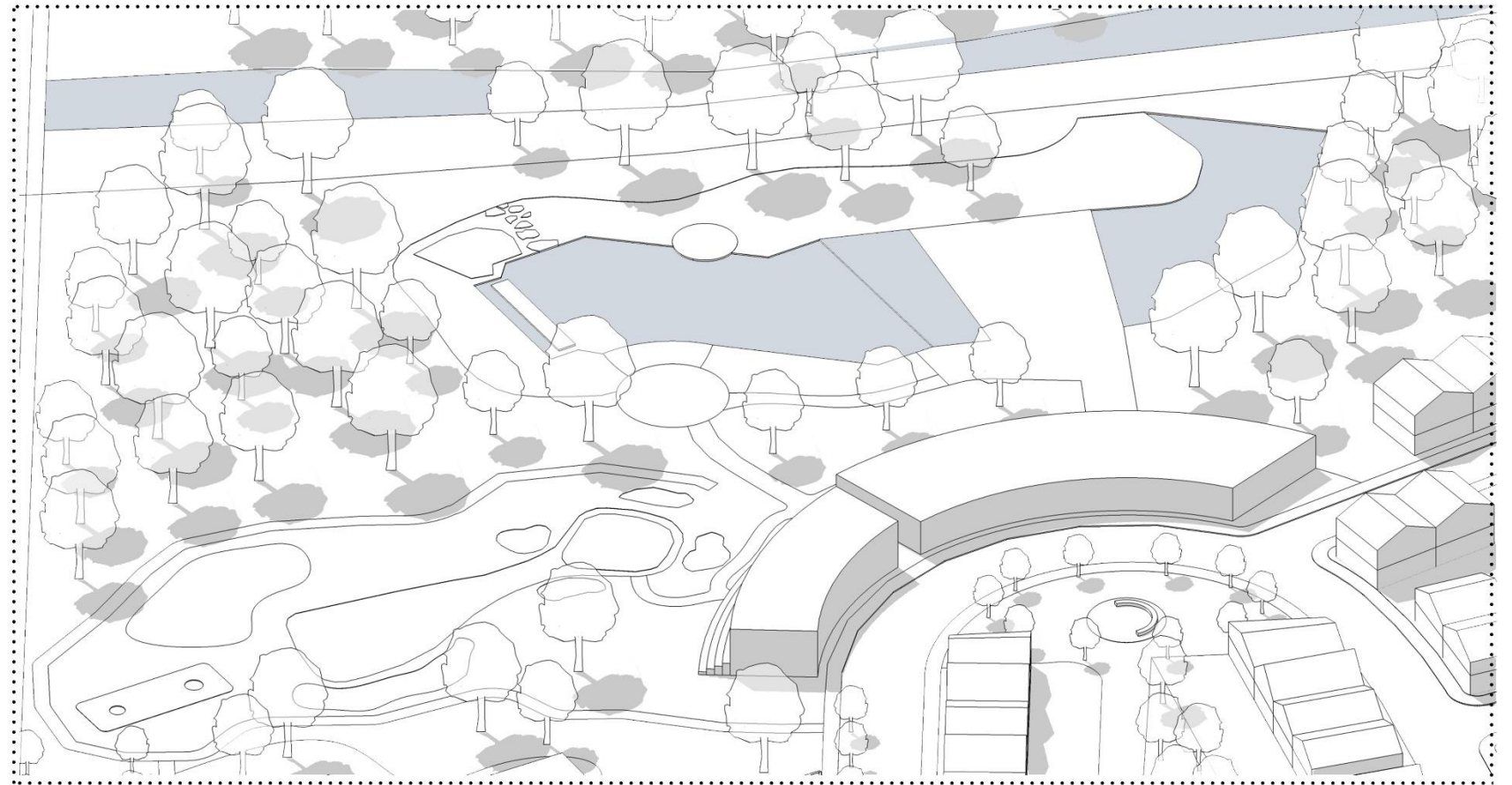
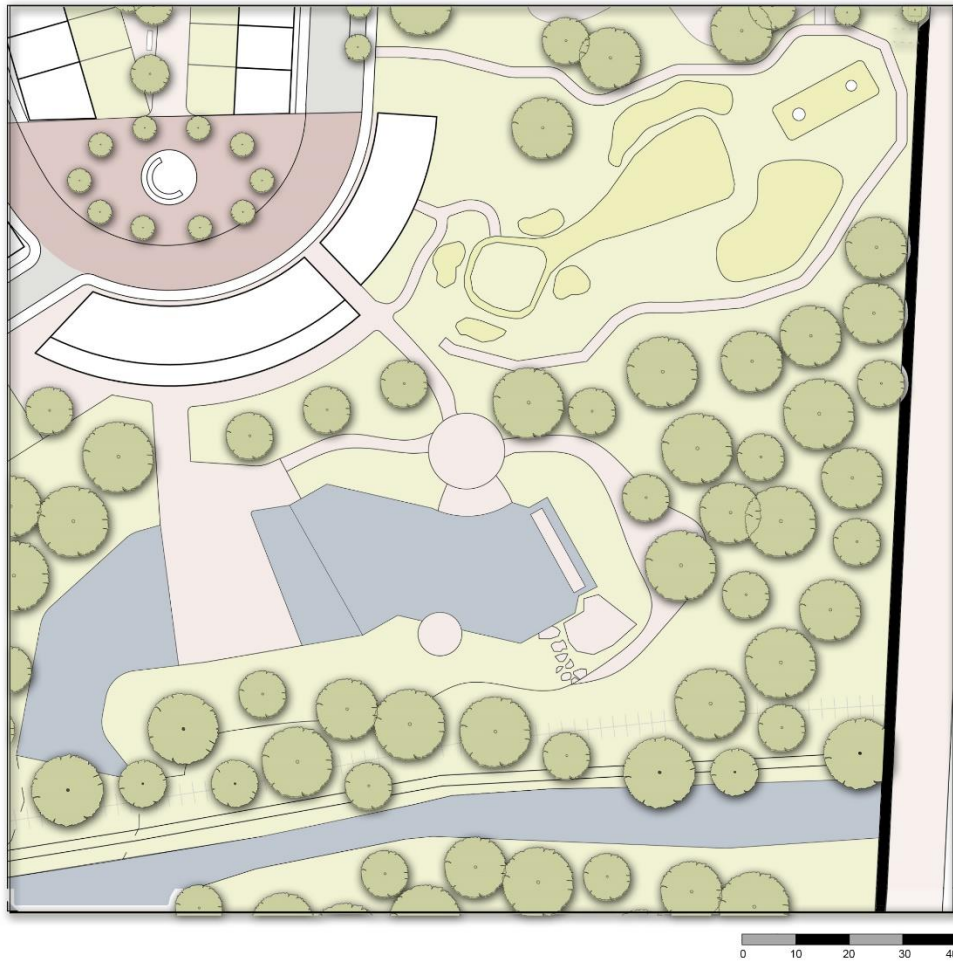
F



ATMOSPHERE



G ' SPORT + LEISURE '



ATMOSPHERE

H ' BUS PARK '

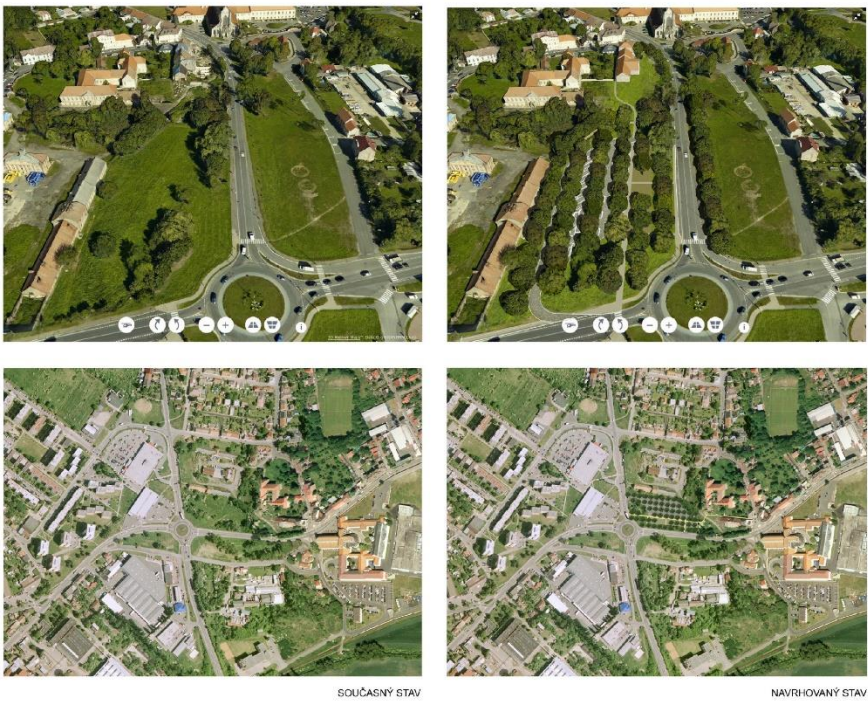
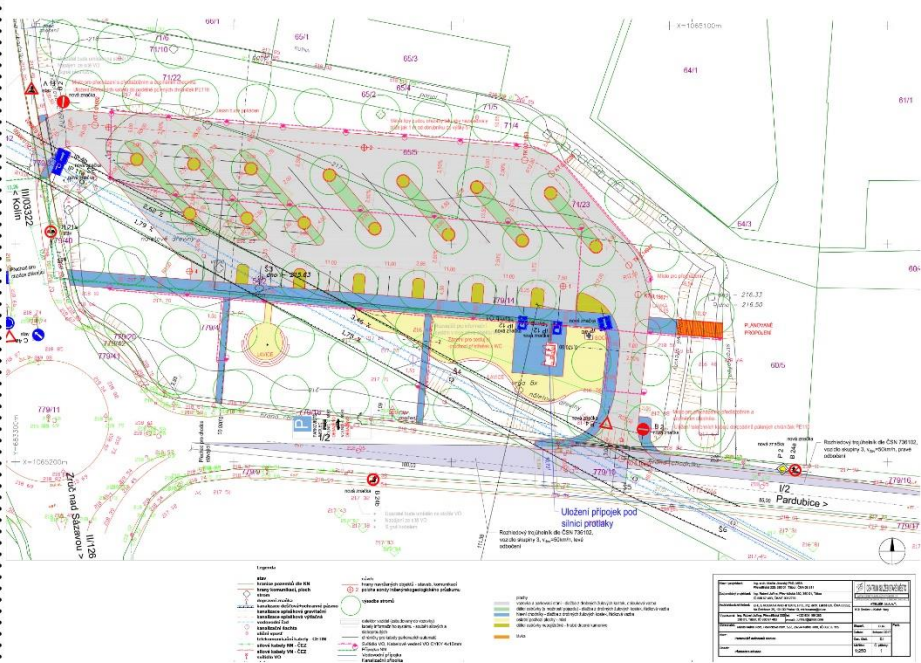


PROJECTS IN PREPARATION

„BUSPARK“ SEDLEC

ARCHITECT: Ehl & Koumar architekti

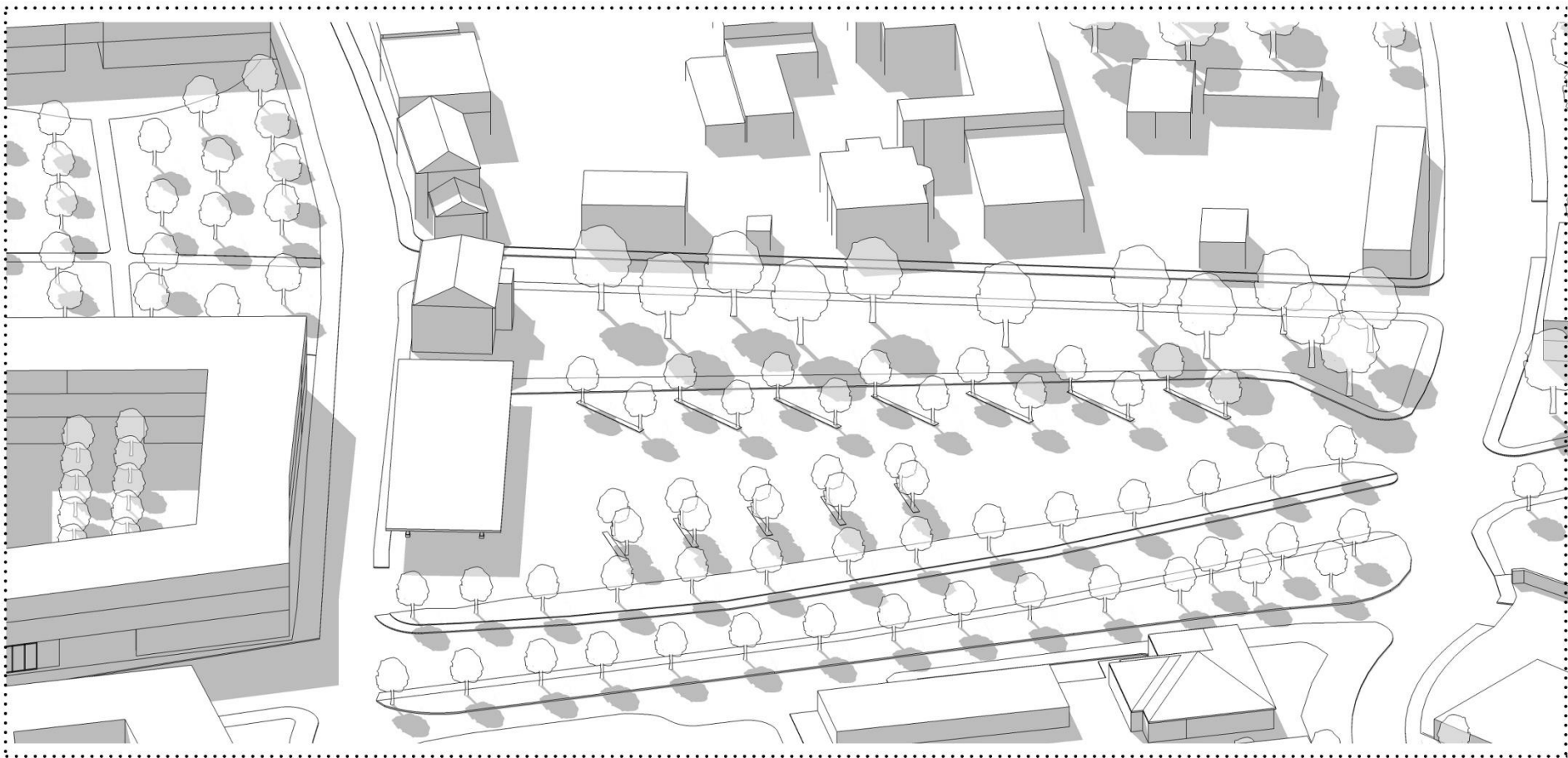
PHASE: ÚR



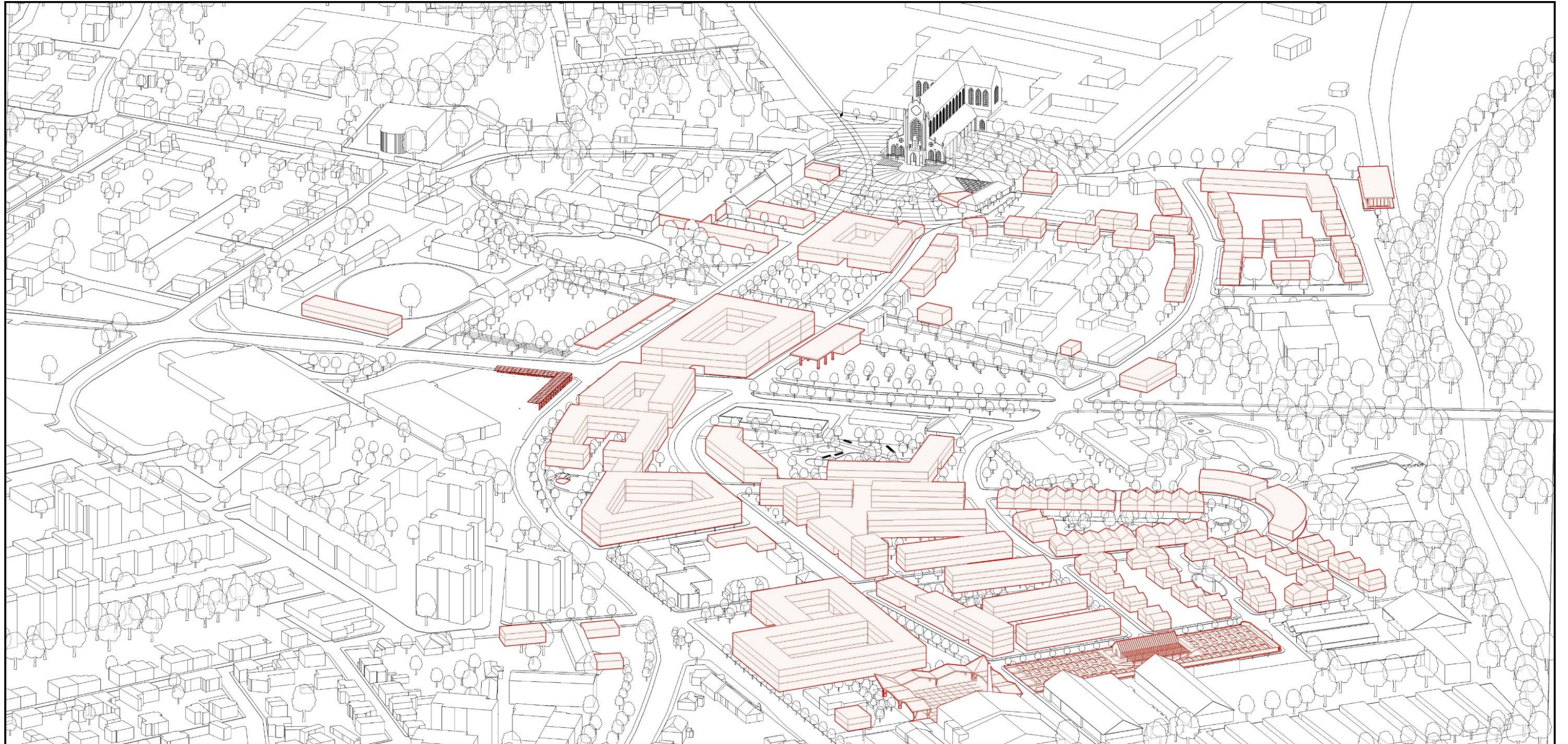
SOUČASNÝ STAV

NAVROVANÝ STAV

ATMOSPHERE



AXONOMETRIC DIAGRAM



RESOURCES

Adaptable City 2 – Self organization sharing process (European 13 - Book of results - Norway)

Urban Regions : Ecology and Planning Beyond the City

Urban Studies and Urban Sprawl (concepts elements issues)

Cisterciacky Klaster Sedlec

Neufert Architect's Data - Third Edition

Holešovice-Bubny-Zátory, Praha - Pelčák a Partner Architekti

Bahnhofplatz Aachen / HH+F Architekten Hentrup Heyes + Fuhrmann

Concoret Housing for the Elderly / Nomade Architects

Akademie_Mont-Cenis HHS_Planer_und_Architekten_AG

Allende-performance-hall-and-rehearsal-studios-dominique-coulon-and-associates

<http://www.landezine.com/index.php/2017/05/zeitspueren-designing-public-spaces-in-the-old-town-of-schmalkalden/>

<https://www.archdaily.com/793043/ely-court-alison-brooks-architects>

<http://www.landezine.com/index.php/2015/08/28-rijna-square-in-hradec-kralove-by-atelier-hajek/>

Acknowledgment

I would first like to thank my thesis advisor Mg.A. Zdenka Nemcova Zednickova Ph.D of the Faculty of Art and Architecture at Technical University of Liberec. Ms. Zednickova was always in contact whenever I ran into a trouble spot or had a questions about my project. She consistently allowed this paper to be my own work, but steered me in the right the direction whenever she thought I needed it.

I would also like to acknowledge Ing. arch. Petr Janoš of the Faculty of Art and Architecture at Technical Unviersity of Liberec and my opponent Ing. arch. Radek Vaňáč as the readers of this thesis. I am gratefully indebted to them for their very valuable comments and insight on this thesis.

Finally, I must express my gratitude to my parents, family, my best friend B. Arc. Deniz Kurt and all my friends for providing me with unfailing support and continuous encouragement throughout my years of study and through the process of writing this thesis. This accomplishment would not have been possible without them. Thank you

Elif Cekceki